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STATEHOOD IN NEAR EAST SAFEGUARDED

Abandonment of Mandates Hinges on Readiness for Sovereignty

THOROUGH INQUIRY PLEDGED BY LEAGUE

Rules Adopted at Geneva Define Rights and Duties Under Independence

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 5—The proposed relinquishment of the British mandate over Irak and that of France over Syria and Lebanon will be safeguarded by regulations adopted yesterday by the League of Nations Council.

The regulations are based upon recommendations of the Mandates Commission as to the general criteria for the establishment of sovereign states on a stable basis.

With the emancipation of Irak, Syria and Lebanon foreshadowed, it became clear through the declarations of Signor Dino Grandi of Italy that certain powers will exert extreme pressure to see that the independence of newly born states is real, not fictitious.

Oil Plays Big Rôle

The lure of Near Eastern oil, which has played a vigorous if not a sinister rôle in politics of this corner of the world, came once more into the picture when Signor Grandi insisted that the projected pipeline across Irak, Syria and Lebanon which the British and French Governments have authorized the Anglo-Irak Petroleum Company to build must not be monopolistic.

The Council's rules for statehood were drafted upon sufficiently flexible lines to be generally acceptable to all. Their early application is envisaged, for by the Irak treaty of January last Britain pledged itself to emancipate the territory in 1932, subject to the Council's approval and to obtain its membership in the League of Nations. Moreover in June France informed the Mandates Commission of its intention to negotiate similar agreements with its own Near Eastern mandates.

With these decisions an important turning point in post-war history has been reached, and not the least of the functions which the peace treaties laid upon great powers appears near fulfillment. But vital importance attaches to the degree of statehood attained and future re-

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Texas Oil Wells End Three Weeks' Forced Idleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 5—The opening today of 1817 completed wells in the east Texas oil field in pursuance of the new proration order of the railroad commission, ends a three weeks' shutdown of this great field to enhance crude prices.

The total production in that area is expected to show around 350,000 barrels daily under the new arrangement, compared with 648,000 barrels aat the time of the shutdown. With oil wells capped in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas City, prices have been increased, reaching 69 cents a barrel in east Texas.

Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma, however, is still holding out for $1 oil and is apprehensive that the reopening of the Texas field will throw a monkey wrench into the machinery. He threatens retaliatory measures The operation of the wells today was under the direction of a field staff of 26 men employed by the railroad commission.

By direction of Gov. Ross S. Sterling, martial law, established Aug. 17, will be continued indefinitely, and the state militia, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wolters, will cooperate with the commission in enforcing the proration order on an allowable basis of 225 barrels daily per well.

Governor Sterling, who was dissatisfied originally with certain provisions of the commission's order, principally that which placed the field on a well basis, finally agreed to interpose no executive obstacle to putting the order into effect, being willing that it should be given a trial.

Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted September 7, a legal holiday.

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Spans Continent in 11 Hours

MAJ. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE — Wide World

DOOLITTLE SETS CROSS COUNTRY FLIGHT RECORD

Betters Hawks' Time More Than Hour, Then Flies to St. Louis via Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5 (AP)—Maj. James H. Doolittle, former army pilot, streaked his green-and-orange biplane from coast to coast yesterday in the record-breaking time of 11 hours and 15 minutes, hopped back to Cleveland, a total of 2862 miles, and then took a ride to his home town of St. Louis, an extra 750 miles. The record surpasses that held by Frank M. Hawks of 12 hours, 25 minutes.

Major Doolittle established the transcontinental speed record in a dash from Burbank, Calif., to Newark, N. J., as part of the National Air Races. He stopped at Newark only long enough to refuel and headed his oil-streaked plane back to Cleveland.

A few minutes later he was on his way to St. Louis, another 750 miles, but only as a passenger with Jim Haislip. The two will bring a plane each to the air races today.

Major Doolittle led the eight fliers who streaked across the country from Burbank, Calif., to Cleveland, but was the only one who continued on to New York. Five of the seven others reached Cleveland safely, one crashed, and another was forced down en route.

The eight fliers were competing in the Vincent Bendix $15,000 derby, the high light of the seventh day of the 1931 National Air Races.

No sooner had Major Doolittle dropped onto the airport at Newark, N. J., than Mattie Laird, builder of the plane piloted by Major Doolittle, announced the ship would be refitted with a new motor to enable him to increase his speed to 300 miles an hour.

Major Doolittle will fly the plane in the Thompson trophy race Monday, the climax of the air rabes. He will be trying to break the world's record for land planes of 276 miles an hour made by the late Adjutant Bonnet of France.

Harold H. Johnson of Chicago finished second in the 2046-mile Burbank-Cleveland race. Beeler Blevins of Atlanta came in third. Capt. Ira Eaker of Washington was fourth and Art Goebel, who won the Dole race to Hawaii, was fifth. James Hall of New York was the last to finish.

Walter S. Hunter of Sparta, Ill., crashed near Terre Haute, Ind. His plane was burned, but he escaped injury. Another contestant, Lou Reichers of Arlington, N. J., ran out of gas and was forced to land at Beatrice, Neb.

Sportsman Fliers Off

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—Twelve planes, piloted by four women and eight men—aerial sportsmen who fly for amusement only—began taking off from the municipal airport at 9:45 a. m. E. S. T., today on the last lap of the first annual American handicap "derby" for amateur fliers, New York to Cleveland.

Lithuania Keeps Labor at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—The Home Office of Lithuania has decided not to allow Lithuanian citizens looking for work to leave Lithuania for the time being.

This decision has been reached as a result of the announcement by the Finance Department that the man power in Lithuania is unusually great at the present moment.

The reason for this is that simultaneously with the erection of numerous houses in the towns, a sugar factory, several school buildings and a railway line from Telshi to Memel are being constructed, and the demand for labor is therefore exceptionally great.

MADRID AWAITS EX-KING'S TRIAL BEFORE CORTES

Faces Charge of Authorship of Coup Which Led to Dictatorship

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 5—Sitting as if it were a grand jury, the Parliamentary guilt committee is expected to complete its indictment against Alfonso today for high treason to the Spanish state.

The former King will be tried in his absence as "author" of the coup d'état which brought Gen. Primo de Rivera into power on Sept. 13, 1923, and suspended the constitutional government of the country for eight years.

Several generals, admirals and civilians associated with General de Rivera are being arrested. Capital punishment is not likely to be demanded in any case. Although elected to the Cortes as a Deputy in June, Señor Calvo Sotelo, former Minister of Finance, remains a refugee in Portugal.

Señor Sotelo informed the committee yesterday that he would return to Spain to give himself up for trial if he were first permitted to defend his administration of the Treasury Department before the Congress itself. Alfonso may be tried by the Cortes.

French authorities are being asked to extradite Gen. Martinez Anido, who is wanted in connection with his suppression of unrest in Catalonia. It is believed, however, that his position as a political refugee will make it impossible for the French Government to comply with this request.

Meanwhile, although Barcelona remains incommunicado with Madrid this morning, it is believed that order was respected by the strikers, who had kept the city in a state of terror for 48 hours. Headquarters of the Building Trades Union was threatened with bombardment by field artillery before the rebels barricaded themselves and agreed to surrender. They held out for hours, however, and there were several casualties before 90 men surrendered and were taken to jail.

A general strike was being prepared in Cordova for Monday morning. Disturbances in this area yesterday resulted in one killed and 20 wounded.

World Port Hope Rises in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—Into their book of foreign arrivals the Chicago customs officials have made another entry, the second this summer, "British freighter Dewstone, arrived from Antwerp, Belgium, Sept. 2 with cargo of barbed wire and wire netting. Cleared Sept. 3."

Only seven times in the past five years, in fact, have similar entries been made and for the decade before that, none. Therein lies the reason the arrival of the freighter Dewstone and that of the Anna in July have been important events to Chicago—which has hopes of eventually becoming a world port of some proportions with the opening up of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway.

Yet to Chicago traders there is something to excite the imagination. Does the arrival of two ships from foreign ports in one summer mean that their dream of an active direct commerce with foreign shores is nearer to realization, when last summer there was not a single arrival?

GASOLINE RISES IN COSTA RICA

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—The price of gasoline has been raised to 30 cents a gallon following a further increase of import taxes on that commodity, as well as on moving picture films, cameras, silks, shoes and other "luxuries."

HAWES CHARGES DISTORTION OF FILIPINO NEWS

Missouri Senator Says All Classes on Islands Want Independence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Senator Harry B. Hawes of Missouri, upon his return here today from an extended visit to the Philippine Islands, charged that certain American correspondents there were distorting news concerning the movement for independence among the Filipinos.

Mr. Hawes is sponsor of a senate measure to grant independence to the insular possession. He recently spent some weeks on the islands where he was greeted with great public demonstrations favoring autonomy.

All classes of Filipinos want independence, Mr. Hawes asserted. Only the 7000 American residents in the Philippine Islands, he declared, were "fighting" the movement. The Filipinos want independence, Mr. Hawes said, and are prepared to make whatever economic sacrifices may be required of them to obtain it.

Mr. Hawes, in charging that certain American correspondents in Manila are misrepresenting facts, declined to name the alleged offenders. He referred, however, to several stories printed in American papers while he was in the Philippine Islands, and declared them to be false and unfounded.

"One story," Mr. Hawes said, "was to the effect that Governor-General Davis had not received me. This was untrue. Governor Davis gave several receptions for me and his daughter entertained my wife and daughter. When we left Governor Davis gave us a parting gift of some Philippine antiques.

"It is significant that the same treatment that I received by these correspondents was meted out to others who were known advocates of independence. When Senator Wheeler and Senator Pittman went to the islands facts concerning their trip were also misrepresented.

"For instance, it was reported that the Zulus are against independence. Yet the day I left, Karim, the chief Sultan, publicly declared himself for independence, and all his minor chiefs did likewise. That fact was not reported to this country by these correspondents.

"I called on General Aguinaldo, the leader in the struggle against us. He had up to then taken no part in the movement for independence. But he declared himself unreservedly for it, and did so in a public address.

"Yet not a line of that was sent by these correspondents, although every paper in the islands printed his stirring remarks.

"Until this issue is decided the growth and development of the islands is retarded. It should be disposed of, and I propose doing all I can to force it to a vote this coming session."

Japan Questions Chinese Plan Of Modernization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 5—Japanese officials are not enthusiastic about a plan announced by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in Geneva for the industrialization and modernization of China.

The scheme, referred to as a "Ten-Year Plan for China," frankly is modeled on the Russian Five-Year Plan and calls for increasing arable land through flood control, irrigation and drainage; construction of additional harbors and improvement of existing seaports; enlarging the Chinese merchant marine by 8,000,000 tons; expansion of industrial works; improvement and expansion of all communications systems, and like measures.

Chinese officials in Nanking have been working on such a plan for some time, according to the Tokyo Foreign Office, but are hampered by wars, lack of money, and the inability of the National Government of China to enforce its will in all parts of the vast Chinese domain.

"In our opinion," a Foreign Office spokesman said, "what China needs is not so much an economic plan as a 'peace plan.' Given peace, good government, and the opportunities which stability brings, the Chinese people will go ahead."

Chile Moves to Crush Mutiny And Orders Arrest of 'Reds'

Will Concentrate Military Force Against Rebellious Sailors—Authorities Declare Order Must Be Restored at Once

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Chilean Government decided today to attack the mutinous naval fleet at Coquimbo with all the forces at its command and ordered the arrest of all Communist leaders in the nation, charging them with responsibility for the movement.

Gen. Carlos Vergara, Minister of War, was put in supreme command of the army, carabineros and air corps, and was directed to prepare plans for battle. Acting President Trucco issued an official communiqué, signed by Premier Mora and all other ministers, saying the Government's forces would move at once to the attack.

Reviewing the vain attempts to draw up a truce ending the mutiny, the communiqué said: "The Government is thus placed in the painful and unavoidable necessity of adopting measures at its disposal to dominate the subversive fleet. Those measures will be adopted without vacillation."

The prolongation of the Chilean naval mutiny, in its fifth day with 5000 sailors controlling the fleet, was blamed by the Government today on Communist influence.

An official spokesman told of the interception of a wireless message sent by Communists to the leaders of the mutiny at Coquimbo, urging them not to sign a truce until Communism prevails in all Chile.

The message was interpreted as showing that the Reds are instigators of the movement.

It also was said that Communists, from a radio station outside the country, were circulating false rumors that the revolt was spreading, and that troops of Valparaiso had joined the navy. The Government denied the Valparaiso report, and said the situation throughout Chile had calmed down during the night.

Officials were confident that a truce with the Coquimbo mutineers, delayed yesterday apparently by disagreement over details of amnesty, would be settled by nightfall.

A number of ships that left Talcahuano to reinforce the Coquimbo flotilla were said in official quarters to have turned back because the crews were unable to handle the vessels at sea.

Valparaiso was inflicted with a general strike of laborers, which tied up street car and bus service and disrupted railroad traffic between there and Santiago. This incident

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

'REDS' IN FRANCE TO END RIVALRY WITH SOCIALISTS

Communist Party Organ Announces a Striking Change in Policy

By Radio-from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 5—A striking change in the policy of the Communist Party in France, apparently approved or directed by Moscow, is evident from the latest declaration of the party's organ, the Paris Humanite. No longer will extreme "Reds" continue their hitherto irreconcilable rivalry with the Socialists but will attempt to make common cause with the party which now has almost as many representatives in the Chamber of Deputies as any other.

In view of the local elections throughout France this autumn and the national elections next spring, this development may have important consequences since the forthcoming electoral contests probably will resolve themselves into a vigorous Socialist offensive, in an attempt to take over the reins of Government from the moderate and conservative groups. The Communist party, however, is so small in France that the number of votes it may rally to Socialist support may be more than balanced by those who turn against the Socialists because of the suspicion with which their new associates are viewed.

This new orientation in Communist policy, which presumably emanates from Moscow, is all the more interesting at the present moment because of recent changes in the relations between the French and Russian governments. Whereas diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was for a long period practically nonexistent, some progress recently has been made toward conclusion of a commercial agreement and considerable attention has been given to a nonaggression pact. The latter project, however, in view of this week's developments at Geneva, appears to be making little progress.

The Communist Party in France has discovered that its program of inciting workers to direct action and of organizing popular demonstrations on every possible occasion, has not been a success. French workingmen have not been eager to swallow Communist doctrines unquestionably and an efficiently organized police force simply has overwhelmed every Communist demonstration which threatened to become violent. Socialists have gained votes and seats in Parliament at the expense of Communists until the extreme "Red" influence in political affairs has become practically negligible.

Communists are now ready to follow a more moderate line of action and collaborate with the party of the second International without, of course, seriously altering their ultimate objective. Whether their support will be a source of strength or of weakness to the Socialist organization remains to be seen.

RULING SWELLS POLICE POWER IN NEW YORK

Can Now Arrest Suspicious Persons Without Waiting for Overt Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—New York City police efforts to round up gangsters and racketeers through the spreading of a dragnet for all known criminals within the city limits has been implemented by a decision by State Supreme Court Justice Julius Miller yesterday that the police have the right to arrest and hold suspicious persons without awaiting an overt act.

Justice Miller's ruling was based on a half-forgotten section of the code of criminal procedure which provides that known criminals acting suspiciously in a public place may be arrested and sent to the penitentiary for not more than 100 days as disorderly persons. It came in connection with the contention of two men who had been arrested by the police for loitering and been sentenced by Magistrate Guy Van Amringe to 100 days in the workhouse on writs of habeas corpus, that their imprisonment was illegal because they had not been convicted of any specific offense.

Heretofore the police have been under compulsion to release a prisoner unless they were able to establish a specific offense against him within 48 hours. The new ruling is of particular significance at this time because out of a total of 440 known criminals arrested this week in the city's gang roundup, the police had to let 353 go for lack of evidence.

The 48-hour act promised to be such a severe handicap to the effectiveness of the antigangster campaign that Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, had considered seeking legislation at the special session, now in process in Albany, that would enable the police to hold suspected persons longer.

Girl Flier Proves Economy of Flight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Miss Margery Durant and her airplane the Ariel returned here from a three mon[illegible] tour of Europe and North Africa yesterday on board the steamship Hamburg of the Hamburg-American Line.

Miss Durant said she had flown 12,000 miles over 19 countries at an average cost of 7 cents a mile. The purpose of her trip was to prove that a woman could travel through Europe in her own airplane at less expense than she could buy an automobile, and cover 10 times the territory that could be traveled in the same period by motorcar, she said. Miss Durant's French pilot, Mr. Charles LaJotte, also returned on board the Hamburg.

Her longest flight was from Bengazi in Tripoli to Cairo, a distance of 750 miles, much of which was desolate territory.

"All I can say is that flying over North Africa, western Asia and the Balkans is no picnic," she added. Her itinerary included Greece and the Balkans.

Northern Rhodesia to Move Capital From Livingstone to Lusaka

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVINGSTONE, N. Rhodesia—Northern Rhodesia is to have a new capital. At an estimated cost of £376,000 the Imperial Government has decided to remove the administrative headquarters from Livingstone to a site just east of Lusaka, which is much nearer the copper mines than the present capital.

The Governor, Sir James Maxwell, announced the Government's decision when the interim session of the Legislative Council was opened. The chief secretary gave notice of a motion to authorize the spending of £50,000 on preliminary works.

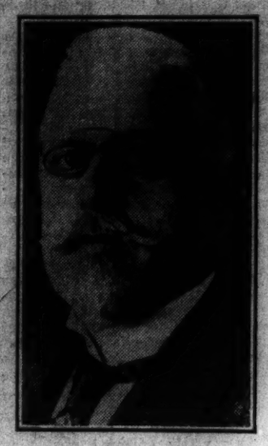
The technical advisers of the Colonial Office, in their report, which was laid on the table of the House, estimate that an expenditure of £376,000 will be required for the new site.

Lusaka, they pointed out, is already a well-established town, equipped with stores, banks and hotels, and has a constant influx of visitors, as it lies across the Great North-road.

LIMA TO OPERATE ITS TELEPHONES

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The telephone service in Lima has been placed under direct control of the municipality by Government decree. Issuance of the decree occurred when the Peruvian Telephone Company, Ltd., questioned the right of the city to fine the concern for alleged bad service.

Austrian Chancellor Who Renounced Union



Underwood
JOHANN SCHOBER

'Tuned-In' Police Advocated By Chicago Official

Radio Receiving Sets Attached to Belts Urged by Department Engineer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—Equipment of Chicago policemen with small "personalized" radio receiving sets to receive police calls is under consideration by the Police Department, following 10 months of proof of the usefulness of squad car receiving sets in speeding up police work. This is brought out in a report to the Mayor by Mr. Frank A. Rafferty, the department's radio engineer.

The radio system has proved itself one of the most valuable aids the department has had in combating crime, because it often has enabled squad cars to be on the spot within three minutes after an offense has been reported.

While the small wearable sets which individual policemen would use are not in commercial production at the present time, Mr. Rafferty said he has had models made for experimental use, and there would be no difficulty in getting them produced. They would be worn attached to the policemen's belt, or some other kind of brace, and the wearer would hear through a single ear receiver, he explained.

Similar sets, through which policemen receive code messages, are now in use abroad, Mr. Rafferty said, but according to his plans, messages would be radiocast in the usual manner. Similar equipment for motorcycle policemen is also being considered, he added.

The average response time for squad cars, during the first three months radio was used, was 3.1 minutes, the report said, but this has been reduced to an average of 2.84 minutes. For this reason, Mr. Rafferty said, "radio more than doubles the practical usefulness of the squad car. Our records show many instances where squads have been in the immediate vicinity of a crime, and by virtue of the information received by radio were able to apprehend criminals in the act."

With the help of radio, Mr. Rafferty added, general alarms and "lookout" messages become more effective than is possible with the teletype, call box or telephone. In an instant, through the broadcasting system, squads in all parts of the city and surrounding towns can be acquainted with a description of escaping criminals. "This advance information," the report stressed, "reduces the chance of escape and at the same time permits the police to prepare themselves for the emergency."

The chief of police, by the help of radio, is at a great advantage in being able to keep in direct touch with everything going on in his district, the report declared. It revealed that out of 72,536 calls broadcast, 10,085 resulted in arrests, while only 496 calls were missed during the 10-month period. In this time 43 murderers, 168 robbers, 453 burglars, 51 automobile thieves and 336 persons guilty of assault with deadly weapons were apprehended with the help of radio, while 364 stolen automobiles were recovered.

The cost of the system for the current year, including nonrecurrent costs of installation, was $165,990, but the increased efficiency, Mr. Rafferty declared, more than justified the expense

A. F. of L. Is Model For Brazilian Labor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The first systematic move toward definite national organization of Brazilian labor was recently made under the direct supervision of Dr. Lindolfo Collor, Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce.

The Collor plan for regulating formation of unions and employer's associations follows largely the precepts of the American Federation of Labor and lays down the necessary regulations for organized labor in order to secure governmental license and privileges.

Brazil's new labor organization law further provides for regional unions in each of the states and likewise provides for a main group known as the Brazilian Confederation of Labor and a National Confederation of Industry and Commerce. Federations may control employment bureaus, hospitals, schools, and they may form and support welfare funds, insurance companies, etc.

GREEKS TO EXCAVATE JUSTINIAN BASILICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Intensive excavating in the Agora of Pellena on the shore of the Gulf of Corinth will be made by a party of Greek archaeologists to seek to unearth entirely the magnificent basilica built there by Justinian.

Excavations were to be continued also at Ithaca, where last year an ancient fountain was discovered which is supposed to be the "Tyktl Krini" described by Homer. The discovery gives strength to the contention that the island known today as Ithaca is actually the one of which Homer sang, and which was made famous as the home of Ulysses.

WORLD COURT DENIES UNION BY ONE VOTE

Declares Austria's Compact With Germany Requires League's Consent

POLITICAL BIAS SEEN IN DECISION

Opinion in Geneva Considers Prestige of Hague Tribunal Has Been Jeopardized

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5—By the narrowest possible margin—one vote—the Permanent Court of International Justice declared the plan for an Austro-German customs union endangers Austrian independence and therefore cannot be carried out without the consent of the League of Nations Council.

The judgment which was announced today shows representatives of the Allies in the World War equally divided. British, American, Japanese and Belgian judges—speaking, of course, in a personal capacity and not for the nations of which they are citizens—voted to allow the project to proceed.

The French, Italian, Rumanian and Polish judges were against it. Latin judges with the exception of Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns, a Belgian, opposed the union. Indeed, but for Latin America, the plan would have been legalized.

Find "Special Régime"

The majority judgment lays down that it is "difficult to deny that the projected régime of the customs union constitutes a 'special régime'." It is "difficult to maintain," the judgment adds, "that this régime is not calculated to threaten economic independence."

Austria being a sensitive point in the European system, the majority therefore holds that the Austro-German protocol of Vienna of 1931, "is not compatible with protocol No. 1 signed at Geneva Oct. 4, 1922."

The minority considers that though Austria undertook not to alienate independence without consent of the League Council, "no material has been placed before the Court in the course of the present proceedings for the purpose of showing that states which have concluded customs unions have thereby endangered their future existence as states.

Opinion of Minority

"In absence of any evidence to that effect it is not for the Court to assume that conclusion of a customs union on a basis of complete equality is calculated to endanger or threaten the future existence of one of them."

The eight judges who voted with the majority against the union are Señor Rafael Altimara y Crevea, Spanish; Signor Dionisio Anzilotti, Italian; Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Cuban; M. Henri Fromageot, French; Mr. Gustavo Guerrero, Salvadoran; Mr. Demetre Negulesco, Rumanian; Count Michel Rostworowski, Polish; Mr. Francisco Urrutia, Colombian.

The minority of seven consisted of Mineichiro Adachi, Japanese; Jonkheer Willem Van Eysinga, Dutch; Sir Cecil Hurst, English; Dr. Frank B. Kellogg, American; Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns, Belgian, Herr Walther Schucking, German; Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Chinese.

Geneva Regards Ruling As Probable Menace To Prestige of Court

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 5—The World Court's decision in the customs union case is regarded here as a serious blow to the Court's prestige.

It is recognized that those who favor speedy ratification of American adhesion will now face the probable argument that the Court has yielded to political influence.

Political opponents of the customs union, it is clear, saw nothing but political reasons for voting against Austro-German Zollverein. Indeed, these judges themselves in a signed report stated: "Establishment of this régime does not in itself constitute an act alienating Austria's independence," and that with the customs union "Austria retains possibility of exercising its independence."

Having admitted so much, these judges were forced to base their decision on the fact that "Austria is a sensitive point in the European system," and therefore strictly legal considerations are not enough in determining its relationship to Germany.

Legal opinion here inclines to agree with the minority who state: "The court is not concerned with political considerations, nor with political consequences. These lie outside its competence."

Analysts here note with pleasure the minority's quotation from M. Aristide Briand at the Council last May when he narrowed the Court's task to points of law.

The inference is believed inescapable that the majority, finding legal decision against them, were forced to seek political grounds.

It is pointed out that the decision offers a sad commentary on last September's election of judges, for nearly every individual whose election was then characterized as political has followed political motives in the present case.

The decision is finally held to be regrettable because Austria and Germany voluntarily renounced the customs union two days ago. The majority of the Court, it is said, has therefore sacrificed itself pointlessly and in vain.

CHINA PURCHASES BIG SHIPMENT OF SURPLUS WHEAT

Federal Farm Board Sells 15,000,000 Bushels for Famine Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—As a famine relief measure, arising out of the devastating Yangtse River flood, the Federal Farm Board has sold the Nationalist Government at Nanking, China, on long term credit, 15,000,000 bushels of its surplus stock of 1930 wheat.

President Hoover, in making known today the consummation of this transaction which has been in negotiation for several weeks, stressed the fact that it was prompted by humanitarian motives. The grain will be used exclusively for relief purposes, the President declared.

"The Chinese Government," the President said, "has accepted the proposal of the Farm Board for the purchase of wheat and flour, to be used exclusively for famine relief purposes, on terms of payment over a period of years.

Equal Opportunity

"The Chinese Government undertakes the transportation and it has given assurances that it will give equal opportunity to American flag ships in the charters made for this purpose."

The wheat will come entirely from its Pacific coast stock, the Farm Board declared. It will be financed by Nanking Government treasury notes, bearing 4 per cent interest and payable in three installments, 1934-35-36.

The price of the grain will be fixed on the basis of market quotations at Pacific coast ports on the day of export. The current price is around 46 cents a bushel.

A minimum of 50 per cent of the wheat will be shipped in the form of flour, under the terms of the agreement. By this provision the Farm Board guards against a situation such as arose recently in its coffee-wheat barter with the Brazilian Government, when American millers protested vigorously against the curtailment of their normal market.

Pays for Transportation

The grain, or its equivalent in flour, will be shipped at the rate of not less than 50,000 tons a month, or nine months for the entire supply of 450,000 tons.

The Chinese Government pays for the transportation, with the understanding that it will give American ships the business, provided they can meet foreign competition. The Department of Commerce stated, on inquiry, that last month United States shippers were asking from $1 to $1.50 more per ton for carrying the grain to China than British and Japanese ships. Unless the American lines can meet this price, therefore, the business will go to competitors.

The Farm Board viewed the transaction as valuable not only because it will prove a boon to the needy flood sufferers of the Yangtse Valley, but because it will solve a serious terminal problem for them on the Pacific coast. Mr. Carl Williams, acting chairman, explained that the 1930 surplus stock of grain being held by the board on the Pacific coast has greatly crowded elevator needs in that section and by getting rid of this supply at this time will make that storage available for this year's crop.

While this sale thus temporarily relieves this Pacific coast storage problem, it was authoritatively explained, the wheat surplus problem as a whole is not due to the current world-wide depression. The wheat problem, it was declared, is due to the tremendous expansion of production in a number of countries in the past 10 years.

Mechanization of Growing Aid

This vastly enlarged production is due, it was explained, to the mechanization of wheat growing and the improvement of methods of growing. These two developments were declared to be comparable to the revolution in transportation when steam-driven vehicles came into use.

The result of this constant piling up of large surpluses over a period of years has been a surfeit of wheat and a constantly falling off of prices, it was declared. Where before the United States and Canada were the chief sources of world wheat, today, as a result of mechanical developments and growing improvements, Russia, Argentina and Australia as well, export large quantities of grain.

At the same time, it was added, other countries which formerly bought large stocks of wheat are now producing all, or almost all, of their own needs, thus cutting down the demand from outside sources.

The world problem over wheat today, it was declared, is between newer and cheaper producing areas and older and costlier producing regions. The solution of the situation as far as the United States is concerned, it was held, was gradual curtailment of production largely to domestic needs.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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NORTH CAROLINA TAX RECEIPTS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—State revenue collections for North Carolina during August totaled $2,099,319.72, or approximately $800,000 more than those of August, 1930, Mr. A. J. Maxwell, commissioner of revenue, has announced. Public utilities taxes represented $1,316,618.63, as compared with $526,683.09 for the previous August.

License taxes rose to $257,852.16, as compared with $111,520.28 a year ago. Income taxes decreased by $80,000 for the month, but there was a gain in highway revenues of approximately $200,000.

BRAZIL SEEKS DEFENSE DATA

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—A recent government decree obliges all industries manufacturing products which might be used for national defense to furnish any data on their equipment requested by the military authorities.

PAY TELEPHONES INSTALLED

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—Sixteen hundred new system pay station telephones were put in operation here today.

Kicking the Pedestal From Under Him

HOOVER ADDS STRENGTH TO RELIEF FORCE

State Heads and Members at Large Named on Gifford Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—President Hoover further strengthened the advisory committee of his unemployment relief force today with the appointment of a number of state leaders.

In addition he also named a few members at large. The latter are as follows: Mr. Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago; Mr. Tom K. Smith, St. Louis; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, New York; Mrs. Inez Richardson, Washington; Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland; Mr. James R. Garfield, Cleveland.

The state leaders appointed by the President are as follows: Mr. S. P. Bush, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Charles C. Gates, Denver, Colo.; Mr. Carl R. Gray, Omaha, Neb.; Mr. Charles Deb Claiborne, New Orleans, La.; Mr. William Stern, Fargo, N. D.; Mr. Chester Benet, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerville, N. C.; Mr. H. D. Huston, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Edward W. Lane, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. W. H. Maytag, Newton, Iowa; Mr. J. Walter Drake, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. James W. Hook, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. C. H. Banfield, Portland, Ore.; Mr. Charles C. Glover, Washington, D. C.

The committee on continuity of business and employment of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States following a two-day meeting here completed yesterday announced that it would finish its final report at a meeting summoned for New York on Sept 21. This report, in turn, will be submitted to the chamber's board of directors, which will meet in Washington on Oct. 2 and 3.

At its meeting here the committee explored a wide range of subjects falling within the general field assigned to it. The committee had before it information from many sources, including material from corporation heads and economists and from trade associations which have been giving study to the questions involved.

At the time of its appointment the committee was asked to advance suggestions for possible preventing of recurring business recessions and for long-range dealing with unemployment problems. Since the present business situation has not improved, however, the committee has turned its attention to the immediate situation and will deal with it in its report.

Members of the committee were selected with a view to obtaining men conversant with stabilization and unemployment problems. All of them have specialized in the questions before the committee.

The chairman is Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of the New England Power Association. Others attending the meeting were: Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, cotton manufacturer, Cramerton, N. C.; Mr. Henry S. Dennison, president, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.; Mr. John H. Fahey, Boston, publisher, Worcester Post; Mr. James E. Gleason, Rochester, N. Y., president, Gleason Works, manufacturers of automobile parts; Mr. Walter J. Kohler, Kohler, Wis., manufacturer, sanitary ware, and former Governor of Wisconsin; Mr. Morris E. Leeds, Philadelphia, president, Leeds & Northrup Company, manufacturers, electrical equipment; Mr. LeRoy A. Lincoln, New York, vice-president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Mr. L. D. H. Weld, New York, research director, McCann-Erickson Company, advertising; Mr. Arthur H. Young, New York, secretary, Industrial Relations COunselors, Inc.; Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president, and Mr. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board, national chamber, met with the committee.

A. F. of L. Head Outlines Plan to Provide Jobs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) — A plan for solving the unemployment problem by allocating a proportional quota of the jobless to each industry was advanced yesterday by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The plan will be presented by the labor leader to the committee of President Hoover's unemployment relief organization, which is studying methods of providing work. Mr. Green is a member of this group.

"The best relief than can be offered an unemployed person is a job," he said. "The only way to provide jobs for more than 5,000,000 persons is to get the coöperation of those who control jobs for putting into effect a general plan on a uniform scale.

"Those who control jobs are employers and their technicians, those who supply the credit, and the workers who must work under the plan agreed upon.

"A conference of representatives of such groups called by the President of the United States should determine the general plan and allocate to each industry its quota of unemployed. Each industry would then arrange to do its part. Such a method would absorb the majority of the unemployed.

"There would, of course, be expense connected with such a plan. This expense should be balanced against the funds that would otherwise have to go into relief if the unemployed did not get work and against the costs of a business depression.

"The method of budgeting the unemployed would give them the opportunity to earn their livelihood. It is a productive investment of capital, whereas capital spent in relief is not consumed directly.

"If every industry will take on its quota of the unemployed, reduce the work-week for all, while maintaining wage rates, our united industries will pull us up to the level of better business."

Mr. Green has sought to have President Hoover call a conference of industrialists and labor leaders to discuss his plan. In case such a conference is not called, he will present his proposal to the employment committee of the President's organization.

UNITED STATES FIRM INVESTS IN COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 4 (AP)—Parrish & Co. of New York, representing a group of United States interests, has entered into an informal agreement with the Colombian Government for completion of the Bocas de Cenizas project for deepening the mouth of the Magdalena River, chief Colombian commercial artery.

The company will receive a long-term concession on the operation of the Bocas project as a deep water harbor at Barranquilla and the right to purchase the Barranquilla-Puerto Colombia Railroad, the present freight relay between the Atlantic and the Magdalena River. The American interests are pledged to spend $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 on the project.

MADISON APPOINTED FARM BOARD MEMBER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) — President Hoover yesterday appointed Mr. James B. Madison of Charleston, W. Va., to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board to succeed Mr. Floyd Harrison, resigned.

Mr. Madison is a native of Indiana. For many years he has been secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank at Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Harrison resigned to take a position on the staff of the Federal Reserve Board.

GEORGIA PLANS EXTRA SESSION IF TEXAS ACTS

Cotton-Growing States Rally to Sterling's Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3—With the cotton-growing states of the South watching attentively for any action that may be taken in Texas as to the Long plan for a cotton holiday for 1932, Gov. Richard B. Russell has made public the fact that an extra session of the Legislature of Georgia will be called for consideration of this plan, if a similar call is made by Gov. Ross Sterling of Texas. Governor Russell's statement is, in part, as follows:

"In the belief that Congress should be convened to cope with the situation, I urged President Hoover to call an extra session.

"The situation is critical, but it will never be solved by excitement and hysteria. It must be obvious to all that it will require unanimous and concerted action on the part of the governments of all the cotton-growing states to obtain any results, and that it would be folly to undertake to legislate on the subject in Georgia, standing midway in production among the states that grow cotton.

"I have been in communication with Governor Sterling of Texas, and have informed him that I would convene the General Assembly of Georgia into extra session immediately upon his calling the Texas Legislature to consider the matter.

"The center of cotton production is moving west very rapidly, and action by the states east of the Mississippi River to prohibit cotton in 1932, unless it be general over the cotton belt, would not improve the price of cotton and would cause thousands of our people who are accustomed to cotton farming to migrate to the West.

"In the meantime it would appear to be wise for all cotton farmers who can possibly do so to withhold the sale of any cotton until there are further developments."

A request has come from an organized farm group to Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama, for the calling of a special session for consideration of the cotton holiday, and this group sent a telegram to Texas stating that the agricultural interests of the State of Alabama would follow Texas if it took the stand in support of this plan.

A telegram was sent to Governor Sterling, with a recommendation by Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina that Governor Sterling call a conference of governors, agricultural leaders and United States senators to consider the cotton situation, a meeting to be held September 14 and 15 in Memphis, Tenn.

This proposal met with the disapproval of Governor Sterling, who stated that "Texas farmers would not be contented to await results of a conference, which in its nature may be long drawn out. It goes without saying, I want to do anything to help the farmers in their distressed condition."

CHILE TO CRUSH MUTINY; ORDERS ARREST OF 'REDS'

(Continued from Page 1)

also was attributed to Communist agitation.

Santiago was quiet but troops continued to patrol the business section under the authority of martial law. Trolley cars were suspended from service on the grounds that radicals intimidated their crews at terminal points.

Chile's Future Said to Rest On Result of 'Red' Action

By the United Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 5—American and other business men here are anxiously watching the current political struggle. The outcome, regardless of whether the final decision is reached within a few days as a result of the naval mutiny or during the October presidential elections, will have a vital effect on all commercial firms, copper mining companies and the great $375,000,000 National Nitrate Company.

The present contest will decide whether Chile is to be governed by a conservative group or will be controlled by a "Left" coalition of Communist, Socialist, and Liberal Parties.

The Communist Senator, Manuel Hidalgo, now has an apparently clear field before him as the coalition candidate for Presidency as a result of the withdrawal of former President Arturo Alessandri from the presidential campaign. Señor Alessandri, author of many of the present laws favorable to labor, is very popular with the workers and would have detracted seriously from Senator Hidalgo's support if he had consented to become a candidate. Senator Hidalgo will be opposed in the election by Dr. Juan Esteban Montero, nominee of the Conservative and Radical Parties. He will represent the business and professional element of the country.

Senator Hidalgo has been a member of Congress since 1926. He is 49 years old, self-educated and for years was a factory worker. His platform, adopted at the Communist Party convention here a week ago, embodies principles strikingly similar to the lines on which Soviet Russia is now governed.

Included in his platform are proposals for governmental control of house rents, a moratorium on rents of private dwellings during the depression, confiscation of public lands, the lands to be turned over to the workers to be farmed on a partnership basis, the return to Chilean Indians of land seized from them by the Government, equal social and legal rights for men and women, and equal salaries for both sexes among government employees.

Dr. Montero, the Conservative candidate, gained wide popularity in July when he became Acting President after Gen. Carlos Ibañez had relinquished the Presidency and fled to Buenos Aires. The Conservative leader is one of Santiago's best-known lawyers and is a professor of civil law at the University of Chile. He has written a number of books on constitutional and civil law. Although affiliated with the Radical Party, he has never been an active politician, his popularity being based upon his work as a lawyer and teacher.

Girls Lead Boys In Essay Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE N. C.—Girls maintained a lead over the boys in the state conservation essay contest by furnishing the winner of first place for 1931 and two more winners out of the first six, after having taken five of the six places in 1930. This series of competition is sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development and the American Forestry Association.

Miss Christiana McFadyen of the Raeford High School, was declared winner of the medal given by the American Forestry Association for the best essay by a girl this year. She also took first place among all the contestants and received $10 in gold from the department of conservation and development.

Marvin Harris, of the Harris High School, won the medal of the American Forestry Association for the best essay by a boy, and took second award from the conservation department in the form of $5 in gold.

COST OF EDUCATION MOUNTS IN VIRGINIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The cost of public education in Virginia during the fiscal year 1929-1930 was approximately $27,000,000, it is shown by figures compiled by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, in an industrial survey of the state for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. This sum was more than five times as much as the approximately $5,000,000 spent by the State for the purposes of education in 1910.

During the interim the teachers' salaries were trebled, enrollment increased 40 per cent, and the school session has been increased by an average of 26 days.

BAD DRIVING RESULTS TO BE SEEN ON SCREEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A one-reel talking picture designed to bring home to the public the necessity of exercising care when driving on the highways of Ontario has been taken by the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau in collaboration with the Ontario Department of Highways.

The evils of cutting-in, making wrong turns, negligent and careless driving and other breaches of the traffic act are portrayed. A radio announcer supplies the conversation with which the picture is synchronized. The premier view of the pictude will be in Toronto theaters after which it will be shown in all moving picture theaters in Ontario.

Communistic Community Afloat Studies Capitalistic Nations

Soviet Views Found to Embrace Wide Freedom for Woman—Let Her Determine Own Conditions for Herself Is Answer to Laws in Her Behalf

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—London is gloomy and severe, compared with Moscow, or even with Leningrad. But London regulates its traffic marvelously, has glittering shop windows and presents its citizens with public parks, which are an example in communal good feeling.

These, at least, are the impressions gained by the 241 Soviet workers who, on a five weeks' pleasure cruise around Europe, have for three days set out in search of England from their temporary home, the steamer Ukrainia, moored in the Pool of London, close above Tower Bridge.

But three days spent in London in mid-August, when the temperature has been high, and an unpleasant rain has spluttered almost incessantly into the Thames, has not been an experience liable to excite favorable impressions.

The Soviet visitors, being the chosen representatives of Russia's most energetic supporters of the Five-Year Plan, and selected by their fellow workers to represent their country abroad, have felt it incumbent upon themselves to undertake the peculiar kind of sight-seeing naturally expected of industrial enthusiasts, and have confined their attentions almost entirely to the investigation of factories in London and other parts of England, to museums, and to such other places as are calculated to expand the general outlook and be useful to a country anxious to improve its working life to the utmost.

They have traveled everywhere free of charge to themselves, all expenses having been undertaken jointly by agencies of the Soviet Government.

Soviet Women Present Case

To the women of the party—and there are some 50 of them—the conditions under which English women live and work are hard to understand. But then, of course, as they explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Russia knows next to nothing of the "surplus woman" question, and long ago established the habit of looking upon men and women as equal human beings who should be treated equally.

Seated around a small table in one of the state cabins of their floating hotel, three of the young women workers, a teacher—who earns more in wages than her husband, who is also a teacher—an engineer's fitter, and a hand in a tailoring factory, explained that they had already decided that women outside Russia had not wakened up to the real meaning of freedom.

"To be candid," said the three young women, "we like to be working like this. No Russian woman is really happy unless she is at work. And," they added, "to be still more candid, we know that when the Five-Year Plan has succeeded, it will be the women, in large measure, who have carried it through!"

No Distinctions Made

In Russia, they explained, there was no such thing as difference of pay between men and women, provided the work undertaken was the same. Neither was there any ban in regard to the employment of married women—any woman, surely, should be able to judge for herself as to whether she should work or not.

There was no domestic problem, since, although some women preferred to hire domestic help rather than do their own work, such help was rendered under strict trade union regulations and could not be exploited in matters either of hours or of pay.

As for the question of dress, countries outside Russia were most astonishing. Why, said the three, should a woman clothe herself with an eye for anything but the kind of work she was expected to do? Why not be comfortable?

And why be troubled about economies and savings, and such distorters of happiness? The State was responsible, and the State was tremendous—so why worry?

The Soviet workers do not say that they have learned nothing from England, but they declare definitely that they have learned nothing about it. England, they say, is exactly what they have always believed it to be, an excellent example of capitalism and depression.

They have issued, through their Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, an invitation to the British section of the Friends of the Soviet Union to elect factory workers, who will visit the U. S. S. R. as the guests of the unions during November.

Washington Jury Indicts Policemen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Five Washington policemen yesterday were indicted for assault and charged with resorting to third degree methods to obtain confessions from their prisoners.

The District of Columbia grand jury made short work of examining a mass of testimony uncovered by Department of Justice operatives. It acted at the request of President Hoover that if the third degree existed in Washington, those who used it should be severely punished.

The grand jury indictments charged the five officers with beating four men in a local police station within two days, using fists, rubber hose and a wooden club. The charges carry maximum penalties of 10 years' imprisonment.

The grand jury in reporting on another case said it found no evidence of "corruption and graft against any of the officials of the metropolitan police department."

MASTER FINDS FOR UNION

In a final report on a bill in equity filed against Morris Factor and Henry Friedman of Boston by the joint board of the cloak and dressmakers' union of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Mr. Edward M. Dangel, master, finds the defendants' acts have caused damages in loss of wages amounting to $30,000. This is believed to be the first case in the Superior Court here in which damages have been found for union members against employers.

POLICE RADIO FOR FAIRS

Direct radio communication is to be maintained between the state police and all agricultural fairs in Massachusetts this fall, it was announced yesterday. The Federal Radio Commission has granted to Mr. Paul J. Norton, executive secretary in the office of Col. Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, a permit to operate a 10-watt portable radio telephone transmitter which will be connected with radio stations established on the fair grounds.

BUSES ADDED IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company received 10 new buses from the builders this morning, and Sept. 12 they will go into service, displacing trolley cars on the Grafton Street, Franklin Street and Elm Park lines.

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COTTON RELIEF PLANS AFFECT LATIN AMERICA

Permanence of Production in New Growing Areas Hinges on Price

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Ten countries of Latin America are observing with interest, and in some cases anxiety, the efforts of the Federal Farm Board to ameliorate depression in the United States cotton industry, as this would have far-reaching international effects.

Total cotton production in Latin America and the West Indies has increased from 712,000 bales in 1921-22 to 936,000 bales in 1929-30. Although this amount is relatively small in comparison with annual world production of more than 25,000,000 bales, it comes from areas capable of vast expansion under favorable market conditions.

Any measures taken by the Federal Farm Board which improve prices especially affect Peru, Colombia and Brazil, where there has been in recent years an extension of cotton production into new areas. The permanence of these new areas depends largely upon price.

Diversification Affected

Expert opinion here is that there will be little further expansion of cotton acreage in any Latin-American country until prices rise considerably. The low prices of the last two years have caused reduction of production, even in India and China, where costs of growing are extremely low.

Many Latin - American countries have a special interest in the improvement of the cotton situation from the standpoint of effects on agricultural diversification programs. In the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, for example, there are considerable areas which are suited either to coffee or cotton production. With coffee prices depressed, such areas would quickly be planted in cotton, it is believed, if world market conditions were favorable. A similar situation exists in Haiti and Colombia, which are predominantly cotton - growing countries.

In Peru, Ecuador, and Venezuela cotton culture has been encouraged as one phase of general agricultural diversification campaigns; in Mexico cotton profitability is important to the irrigation projects; and in Argentina and Paraguay the governments have encouraged increased production.

Mexican Output Cut

Brazil now ranks first among Latin American cotton-producing countries, with 550,000 bales in 1929-30 compared with 385,000 average for the five pre-war years 1909-1913. Brazilian production in 1930-1931 has been preliminarily estimated at 400,000 bales.

Mexico, ordinarily second producer in Latin America, reported production in 1929-1930 of 246,000 bales, compared with 187,090 average in the five years before the World War. Preliminary estimate for 1930-1931 was down to 169,000 bales.

Peruvian production increased from 110,000 bales pre-war to 226,000 in 1929-1930, and in the absence of official information here is understood now to be declining. Peru has long been a producer of cotton of a native type much favored in world markets because of its special adaptability for mixing with wool. Production of this native type is not considered likely to be curtailed greatly as a result of price depression.

In recent years, however, the Peruvian Government employed United States experts to give technical aid in introducing plantation cotton of American types. This new production has been adversely affected by world depression.

Argentine production, which averaged only 2314 bales in five years before the war, had increased in 1929-1930 to 150,000 bales.

Production of other Latin-American regions in 1929-1930 was as follows: Colombia, 10,000 bales; Ecuador, 6788; Paraguay, 18,000; British West Indies, 4000. In 1928-1929 Venezuela produced 32,195 bales; Haiti, 21,929, and Porto Rico, 1335.

Commercial attachés of several Latin-American countries here have been asked by their governments to report on Federal Farm Board steps to benefit the cotton situation.

HARBOR IN GEORGIA GETS $110,000 GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—An allocation of $110,000 for improving further the harbor at Brunswick, Ga., has been announced by the War Department.

Provision for deepening the channels in Brunswick Harbor to 30 feet over the entrance bar and 27 feet in Turtle and East Rivers is contained in the River and Harbor Act of 1930. Including freight in transit, the commercial traffic of the harbor for the year 1930 was 1,159,978 tons, valued at $73,954,900.

MARTIAL LAW MODIFIED IN PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The revolutionary Government, in an official communiqué, has announced the partial lifting of the state of martial law in order to permit political gatherings in the present presidential and congressional campaign. Regret was expressed in the communiqué that it was not possible to lift martial law entirely "owing to the exaggerated attitude of certain groups which have endeavored to promote subversive acts."

So far the political campaign has been without major disorders despite the huge mass meetings held here by the various presidential candidates.

Virginia Benefits From Convict Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Use of convict labor by the State Highway Department not only removes the necessity of a new $500,000 building at the penitentiary here, but the work done by the 2000 prisoners so utilized is profitable to Virginia, according to statistics on the cost of maintaining prisoners in camp, disclosed by Mr. Henry G. Shirley, State Highway Commissioner.

The prisoners in 22 road camps in July, for example, cost only $34,369.63 for housing and total maintenance, while their labor, carried on the books at only 15 cents an hour, was worth $50,493.15. The cost of building and moving camps and free labor about the camps was also charged to expense, without being carried as a profit item.

Counting the 10-cents-a-day wage allowed each convict for every day he actually works, the total cost of housing, guarding, feeding, etc., per day per prisoner is 75 cents on the roads, against 65 cents for maintenance within the penitentiary. Since the recent drops in commodity prices, the cost of feeding has been only 23 cents a day per camp prisoner.

With convict prices almost back to pre-war levels, the highway money is going farther than ever before, according to estimates.

Georgia Revenues Increase Every Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—It is anticipated that the total income of the State of Georgia will be $400,000 greater in the year 1932 than in that of 1930, and will increase another $200,000 for the year 1933, even though there has been a loss of over $35,000,000 in general property valuation for taxes.

According to the State Auditing Department, the grand total for 1932 will be $31,772,568.78, and for 1933, $31,984,605.32. For 1930 the total income was $31,367,939.45, and a like sum is expected for the current year, 1931. While the general appropriations for 1932 and 1933 stand approximately $2,000,000 a year less than these appropriations for 1930 and 1931, the funds allocated by law—the special appropriations—are expected to increase, especially the receipts from the State gasoline tax and the motor vehicle fees which have been allocated to the State highway department.

Public Service Corporation returns have increased $1,714,756, which counterbalances to a degree the loss in general property valuation.

Public Told Fraud Follows the Mode

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5—Financial frauds change styles with the times and some of the latest fields of fraudulent promotion are television, aviation, and foreign investments, according to Mr. Stephen Toadvine, Syracuse, N. Y., in an address to the affiliated Better Business Bureaus, Inc., in annual session here.

"Mr. O. H. Caldwell, formerly Federal Radio Commissioner, and a leader in the radio industry, stated several weeks ago that a gigantic stock selling racket has grown out of the widespread publicity given visual broadcasting," Mr. Toadvine said. "New television corporations are being organized daily in Delaware and in other states in a franctic rush to get in on the present bonanza of television stock selling.

"Before any layman takes hard-earned dollars, and invests them in television securities, he should inform himself about the status of the television art, and the likelihood of improvement, and should insist on witnessing a demonstration to observe the condition for himself."

DUAL ROLE FOR SILVER ENVOY

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 (By U. P.)—Mexico's mines will be represented at the Paris silver conference only by United States delegates, the National Mining Chamber announced yesterday. The American delegates will also represent the major mines in this country.

Maine Man Invents a Mohair Cloth That Makes a Raccoon Pinch Himself

HERBERT J. HOPE AND HIS "KOONGORA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD MILLS, Me.—Mr. Herbert J. Hope, boss weaver of the mohair mills here, makes 'coonskin fur that isn't 'coon at all. In fact, the kind of "'coonskin" with which young college men before very long are likely to transform the appearance of a football gathering into a round-up of overstuffed trick bears, as a result of Mr. Hope's invention, is made from mohair ingeniously woven upon a rough base of fibrous cotton and skillfully dyed.

Ten years ago, the boss weaver in the great Sanford Mohair Mills walked into the office of the president with what appeared to be a very fine 'coon's pelt dangling at his side. The polished mahogany desktop mirrored a remnant of richly shaded stripes, alternating light and dark markings of the best raccoon, but actually it was a fabrication of mohair and cotton.

Mr. Hope called his invention "koongora" because the "fur" was made from hair that was clipped from the Angora goat, and treated to imitate the texture and color of the 'coon. It was woven on a loom designed by Mr. Hope.

Just Now Seek Market

Although the process has been patented for nearly a decade, efforts to market "koongora" were begun just recently, probably because, as the mill superintendent pointed out, in a time of depression anything so radically new as the "koongora" invention might serve to stimulate trade. Probably another good reason why mohair manufacturers are optimistic about the new product lies in the fact that their boss weaver has perfected a process which produces a good imitation of 'coonskin that is of much lighter weight than the actual fur and is believed to be as warm and even more durable than genuine 'coon fur. Moreover, it is a product of busy looms—not steel traps and other methods of hunting wild life.

What Mr. Hope apparently prides himself on even more than the "koongora" product is his ability to imitate beaver fur. In his home is a rug designed to look like beaver and with a nap so thick that it is impossible to see the base of the fabric by blowing the fibrous particles of the "fur." From a plain cotton plush, the looms of the Sanford mills make a satinlike "sealskin," and "leopard," "bear" and many other kinds of "fur."

One of Many Inventions

During the 47 years that Mr. Hope has been in the Sanford Mohair Mills he has designed many modern weaving machines for the mohair industry. His "koongora" bears a striking resemblance to raccoon fur, it is generally believed.

The nap is soft and feels like raccoon. Angora fleece is woven into the fabric and under the soft surface of the "fur" is a nap of short hair that adds much to the likeness. To produce a matting of short fibers that runs beneath the outer surface of hair is the most complicated part of the process.

The loom which Mr. Hope invented assembles the hair shorn from the Angora goat in its naturally erect position. Both long and short hairs are intermingled on a background of rough fabric. For the first time a "fur" has been devised that does not necessitate either killing the animal or utilizing the natural skin base.

All that is what Mr. Hope's invention is able to do. How the loom assembles the short hair that is interspersed through the longer fibers is another matter. When one asks Mr. Hope merely smiles. "That's what is patented," he says simply.

STATEHOOD IN NEAR EAST SAFEGUARDED

(Continued from Page 1)

lations between the territory and its former guardian.

Therefore Signor Grandi, speaking as the Foreign Minister of the Mediterranean state with ambitions in the Near East, insisted that a strict and special examination of every maturing mandated territory must take place.

The Council agreed to investigate with the utmost care all undertakings given by the countries under mandate to the mandatory power, in order to satisfy itself that they are compatible with the status of an independent state, and more particularly that economic equality is safeguarded in accordance with the covenant of the League of Nations.

Viscount Cecil of Britain and M. Pierre Etienne Flandin of France accepted Signor Grandi's observations, although Lord Cecil leaned toward the position of Dr. Julius Curtius of Germany that areas must gain independence with the utmost speed compatible with security.

In response to Signor Grandi's request for an open door to Mosul petroleum, the Council agreed that the exceptional facilities granted to the Irak Petroleum Company would be extended to any other concern desiring to construct a pipe line through that territory.

Ability to Stand Alone

The mandates commission's constructive recommendations, which the Council adopted, make plain that a nascent state must be able "to stand by itself under the strenuous conditions of the modern world."

Such capacity can be determined only after careful study of the political, social and economic development of each territory.

The state must have a settled government; an administration capable of regularly operating essential government services, it must be capable of maintaining territorial integrity and political independence as well as public peace; it must have adequate resources.

Especially it must have a judicial system affording justice to all, and, if possible, avoiding the old system of capitulations. Apart from internal criteria for statehood, the territory must offer effective guarantees to its minorities and privileges and immunities to foreigners. The Council regarded the Anglo-Irak treaty as a model for future guarantee agreements.

China Formally Asks U. S. Help

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Formal request that the United States exercise its good offices regarding the treatment of Chinese in Mexico was received yesterday at the State Department from the Chinese Legation.

Mr. Yung Kwai, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, mentioned only the State of Sonora, although previous complaints also have referred to the State of Sinaloa. The expulsion of Chinese residents was the subject of the complaint.

Mr. William R. Castle, Acting Secretary of State, took the request under consideration. No official action on it is expected until Tuesday although earlier in the day Acting Secretary Castle said if formally requested to do so the United States would do what it could to assist the Chinese Minister at Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5 (AP)—News that China had asked the United States to use its good offices in behalf of Chinese being deported from Sonora was received with open resentment today by the Mexican Government.

A statement issued by the Foreign Office termed China's action "unwarranted because of its imprudence," and said the Mexican authorities had been acting in the Sonora case "in accord with the circumstances." It was added that Mexico could not accept "interference" by the Chinese legation in Washington.

Mr. Sam Young, Chinese Minister, said after a visit to Señor Genaro Estrada, Foreign Secretary, that the relations between China and Mexico were cordial. He said Mexico had promised him that measures would be taken to protect Chinese Nationals and that he in turn had instructed his fellow-countrymen to comply with whatever legal steps were ordered.

Florida Prepares For Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 4—The August session of the executive committee of the Florida Parent-Teachers Congress, held in Tampa, was presided over by the state head, Mrs. H. B. Hutchinson. The main business transacted was the formulation of plans for observance of the Washington Bicentennial by the various units in this division, numbering approximately 50.

The mark set by the Florida executive board is to attain 100 per cent effectiveness in the memorial celebration.

Intended especially to stimulate and foster civic spirit in youth, is the essay contest throughout the state schools, the subject being, "George Washington the Citizen."

Buffalo's City Hall Holds Huge Spotlight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5—Buffalo's $7,000,000 City Hall, which is being opened this month with the installation of city departments, was thrown into brilliant relief against the darkness last night, when city officials tested for the first time the powerful floodlighting system which will cause the 32-story structure to dominate the city's skyline by night as by day.

The brilliance of the lights enables persons approaching the city from highways miles out to see the hall and discern the down-town section.

He Makes the Wilds Accessible to Many

MYRON H. AVERY

LAWYER HIKER COMBINES JOB WITH PLEASURE

Utilizes Atlantic Seaboard Travel to Help Complete Appalachian Trail

With the emerald-aisled Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia gradually nearing completion, Mr. Myron H. Avery is rising to prominence among hikers throughout the country because of his part in turning Mr. Benton MacKaye's 1921 vision into a 1931 actuality.

Admiralty law and hiking scarcely seem related, but Mr. Avery practices both. Admiralty law is his business. Hiking is his hobby.

How closely he relates the two is revealed by the fact that in his travels along the Atlantic coast as an admiralty law expert for the United States Shipping Board, he pursues his work as one of the motivating forces behind the projected Appalachian Trail. He is chairman of the board of managers of the Trail Conference, as well as president of the Appalachian Trail Club at Washington.

Mr. Avery is a blonde son of the forest, medium-statured, husky, weatherbeaten, with all the appearances of a football halfback. The best description of him is that given by Mr. MacKaye who calls him "that indefatigable young Titan of the trail."

Has Covered Most of Trail

The part this hiking lawyer plays in building the trail is standardizing its marking, its character and in fact making everything about the path uniform for the benefit of through hikers. He has covered more than 1200 miles of the path which will be 2000 miles long when finished. He has stood on the mountain peaks at both ends of the route, on Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia and Mt. Katahdin in Maine. He has also scouted many miles of the path.

Mt. Katahdin to Mr. Avery is the outstanding single peak east of the Missisippi, for it is in the heart of a wilderness, surrounded by lakes and streams which appear as scattered glass from Katahdin's rocky pinnacle.

If it were not for Katahdin, Mr. Avery said, the officers would probably be willing to end the Appalachian Trail perhaps at Mt. Washington in the White Mountains.

He predicted that the section between the Massachusetts line and the southern end of the Unaka National Forest on the Tennessee-North Carolina border would be completed in 1932, making possible a continuous hike of more than 1200 miles.

The main purpose of the trail has already been realised, that of stimulating hiking interest in the East and that of drawing city folks into the woods, Mr. Avery said. He pointed out that tremendous enthusiasm has been awakened in the South, so much in fact that within the last year or more, seven hiking clubs have been formed where only one had been.

Praises Glorious Smokies

A New Englander by birth, Mr. Avery is a "booster" of the South. He considers the Smoky Mountains territory the wildest and most impressive country of the whole trail. Describing the beauties of the section, he said that on a hike in June from Mt. Oglethrope through the Smokies, he traveled through acres and acres of rhododendrons and asters, which seemed almost to choke the trail so thick were they.

Speaking of the South, Mr. Avery said keeping the trail open in this section constitutes a real problem for it must be cleared of undergrowth once or twice a year. He believes maintenance of the trail will be the most difficult part of the work. The adventure of exploration will then be gone, he explained, and clearing is really drudgery.

But the trail is worth all the work put into it, according to Mr. Avery, because it offers a refuge from the mechanized world, a transition from everyday life to a world where the hiker can live close to nature.

To the naturalist it offers marvelous opportunities, to the geologist a world of specimens and to the Indian relic collector, the territory is a romantic hunting ground.

Ortiz Rubio's Sons Confide Ambitions

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Two youthful sons of the President of Mexico yesterday completed a three months' industrial apprenticeship in New York and modestly confided what careers they expect to follow.

Fernando Ortiz Rubio said he is going to be a civil engineer so he can go home and build much-needed bridges, aqueducts and roads for his country.

His brother, Guillermo Ortiz Rubio, predicted that before very long he will be one of Mexico's rising young bankers.

They told of their ambitions at a farewell luncheon given in their honor by officials of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, where they worked through the summer—except for occasional days when frantic executives finally learned they had decided to swim instead of work.

Tuesday the two youths will leave New York for Montreal, where they will enter McGill University as sophomores.

MICHIGAN PLANES TO BE REGISTERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 5—Approximately 550 commercial and non-commercial airplanes in Michigan come under the new aircraft registration law, effective Sept. 18, it has been announced by Maj. Floyd E. Evans, director of the State Board of Aeronautics.

The law was passed by the last Legislautre to provide a state registration system and to collect a tax similar to the weight tax on automotive vehicles. A fee of 2½ cents per pound of the net empty weight of all non-military airplanes will be collected and deposited to the credit of the state air board. The tax should bring annually between $15,000 and $20,000, Major Evans said.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR FOR PROOF CURBED

Woodcock Urges Instant Arrest Following Purchase

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Consumption of liquor by any member of the Bureau of Prohibition without special permission received in advance is absolutely forbidden in instructions which have just gone out to all administrators, deputy administrators and special agents from Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director.

In gathering evidence against speakeasies, for injunctions Colonel Woodcock counseled his men to try the use of observation evidence or the method of purchasing liquor not for consumption. He asked that the observation method, especially, be carefully and earnestly applied. "It is, in my judgment," he said in the instructions, "no longer necessary for any prohibition agent to consume intoxicating liquor.

"If places are found to exist where consumption is necessary, Colonel Woodcock authorizes administrators to give special permission, in advance, but specifies that a written report must be made to him of each case, so that a careful record of those instances may be kept."

Issuing other directions in the procedure against speakeasies, the director recommended the method of immediate arrest after purchase as "certain and direct." Such an arrest, he explains, "justifies a search of the immediate premises. All doubt is removed as to the identity of the seller and the delay and circumlocution of the search warrant system is avoided. With a little ingenuity agents may be able to assist in making the arrest after the initial purchase has been made. There is no reason why evidence obtained in this way should not be effective for injunction proceedings."

"The force and the remedy for the speakeasy are available. Do not wait for specific complaints but have a systematic plan of operation against them," Colonel Woodcock told his men.

The director reminded the agents that the main objective of the Federal Bureau is to stop the supply of intoxicating liquor, not to fight the speakeasy. "But in these cases where you find it desirable to proceed against the speakeasy, keep in mind that the best way to crush it is by the injunction," he told them.

Concluding his orders with an encouraging note, Colonel Woodcock said, "I believe we are slowly winning this fight against the commercial trafficker in intoxicating liquor. No one in this bureau has any reason to be discouraged."

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WORLD-MINDED COLLEGE GROUPS FOUND GROWING

Student Service Is Told That Increasing Interest Is Hopeful Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 5—The small internationally minded groups found in colleges of the Western Hemisphere were held to be one of the most hopeful signs of an awakened student interest in world affairs by delegates speaking at yesterday's session of the International Student Service Conference at Mount Holyoke College.

Indifference in colleges of the United States and violent nationalism and sudden political changes of administration in Latin-American universities were named as deterrents of interest in foreign affairs.

The usefulness of the small groups in North American colleges was discussed critically by Mr. Alexander Langmuir, a recent graduate of Harvard University and formerly president of the Harvard Liberal Club. Added to these groups, a further sign of optimism was to be found, he said, in the enthusiasm of women students throughout America for foreign problems.

Latin-America's viewpoint on student internationalism was given by Mr. Ernest Galarza of Mexico, who last year represented Latin America at the Charlottesville Institute of Politics and who has been personally in touch with student leaders in the countries bordering on the Caribbean and in Peru and Chile. Internationalism can be fostered best in these regions, he declared, by introducing it into the common and elementary schools, and by readjusting the collegiate training from the technical and professional to the humanistic viewpoint.

Model League

A dubious outlook was taken by Mr. Langmuir as to the permanence of such small group movements as the Model League Assemblies. Movements such as these, he said, did not tend to spread far outside the group and were likely to expire when the group left college. If persisted in, they would prove of real value to students throughout life, he felt.

The International Student Service work was praised by Mr. Langmuir. He declared that great enthusiasm for the organization was shown by all who had seen its work in Europe. Any difficulty in the organization of such groups in America, he said, would arise from the general lack of student interest.

Factors necessary for the growth of international interest among Latin-American students were discussed by Mr. Galarza. Among these he mentioned increased training in free intellectual thinking.

"The generations which preceded us," he said, "and those responsible for the designing of the universities did not design institutions in which students could be trained to take active parts in public affairs. The training they provide is technical and professional rather than humanistic.

"We need to develop universities characterized by freedom of thought, intellectual discipline, interest in the social sciences and in the democratic struggle. Our graduates are too academic-minded, too scientifically aloof."

Government influence, Mr. Galarza said, greatly hinders the development of Latin-American universities. Constantly subject to reorganization by the most recent party in power, the faculties find little chance for definite accomplishment when they are sometimes changed as often as three times a year, he asserted. The violent nationalism of students interested in their own local politics prevents them from finding interest in the problems of neighboring republics, he declared.

American System

The American educational system was rapped severely by Mr. Galarza. He declared that in his visits to 250 colleges and universities in the United States he had found many college presidents who maintained that the system was degenerating. They found fault especially with the state universities, he said, and characterized them as little more than a football for politicians.

Students from other nations, Soviet Russia, the Philippine Islands, Germany and Britain, defended the American student at the conclusion of Mr. Galarza's address.

"The trouble with you Americans," said Mrs. John Thomas of England, "is that you are so used to large numbers that you become discouraged when only a small group of people show enthusiasm for a cause. The labor movements in England started with ones and twos, small insignificant groups who did the hard work of awakening the interest of the larger numbers.

"The hope for American students seems to lie in their women's colleges. Women have always had to work hard for anything they have attained in political and social life. They may be willing to do the hard work for you."

Dr. Arnold Wolfers, president of the conference and one of Thursday's speakers, reminded the Americans that not all European students are interested in national or international affairs.

"There are German students," he said, "who do not know what the Kellogg pact is. One must not be too impatient. We do not care whether 40,000 students concentrate on the Polish Corridor, or whether a few thousand more or less are intellectually moved, if we can only be sure that a handful are actively moved in the right direction."

The morning session over, the conference members traveled by motor over the Mohawk Trail to Williamstown, where they were the guests of Williams College.

AHEPA PROTESTS REPORT ON GREEKS

A resolution was passed at the national convention of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, held in San Francisco recently, protesting the charges made by the Wickersham commission that Greeks contribute largely to the criminal records of the United States.

Pointing to the nature, early education, history, traditions and high standards of citizenship, the officials of the order assert the Greeks rank high among the law-abiding residents of the country. They believe the report inaccurate and unfair in its conclusions, stating that in the few instances of arrests made among the Greeks in cities specifically mentioned, the given number of such arrests is far in excess of the total Greek population in those cities during the period of time supposed to be covered by the report.

Financial 'Ad' Men Plan Convention

Final entertainment arrangements for the annual convention of New England Chapter of the Financial Advertisers Association, to be held at the Statler Hotel, Boston, Sept. 14 to 17, were announced today by Mr. Ralph M. Eastman, chairman of the Boston General Committee.

Mr. Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts and head of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission, will be the speaker at the annual banquet.

Among the features will be an old-fashioned New England "At Home" on the Sunday afternoon and evening preceding the convention. On Monday the program will include a harbor excursion to Pemberton. Tuesday afternoon will be devoted to golf, with visits to several near-by manufacturing plants.

On Wednesday evening the annual banquet will be held at the Statler Hotel. The Boston Advertising Club is to coöperate in making a success of this feature of the entertainment. In addition to the scheduled program, there will be sight-seeing tours to points of historical interest.

Members of the Boston General Committee in charge of the convention besides Mr. Eastman are: Mr. George E. Frederickson, secretary; Mr. Edward F. Messinger, treasurer; Mr. Olney S. Morrill, Mr. William E. Chamberlain, Mr. Mark Hanna, Mr. E. H. Kittredge, Mr. Louis W. Munro, Mr. Willis P. Beal, Mr. Myles Standish, Mr. Raymond A. Ilg, Mr John K. Allen, Mr. Charles W. Earle, Mr. Frederick Deane and Mr. Frank L. Torney. The New England States have individual representation on this committee through Mr. Henry S. Beverage for Maine; Mr. Burns P. Hodgman, New Hampshire; Mr. Earl L. Brown, Vermont; Mr. Edwin W. Marvin, Connecticut; Mr. John H. Wells, Rhode Island, and Mr. R. F. Churchill, Massachusetts.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Million," French film. Continuous.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Appalachian Mountain Club: Rock-climbing trip, Mount Desert, Maine, through Sept. 14.

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 3; program as follows:

Die Hochzeit des Figaro	Mozart
Het Lied der Vlamingen (Song of the Flemings)	Benoit

Hymns:

Christ, Whose Glory Fills the Skies	Gounod
My Jesus, as Thou Wilt	C. Von Weber
Do You Remember	Cui
Fifth Sonatina	Pleyel
Allegro—Andante—Rondo	
Night	Russian Folk Song
Edelweiss	Van Beers
Mighty Lak' a Rose	Nevin

EVENTS MONDAY

Field and Forest Club: Labor Day outing. Marshfield, meet Summer Street, opposite South Station, for special bus, 9:30.

Boston Mycological Club: Public mushroom exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, 12 to 3.

EVENTS TUESDAY

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 10 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier; English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition

Casson Galleries, 775 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Scharvee Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Paintings and drypoints by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

DR. HARPER OFF FOR EUROPE

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Harper, representing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, sail today on the United States Lines steamer Leviathan from New York for a four-month tour through Europe and the Near East, it is announced by Mr. William A. McIsaac, manager of the Boston office. Dr. Harper has been president of Elon College, North Carolina, for 25 years.

TAX RATE INCREASED

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—A tax rate of $37.40, $2.80 more than last year's rate, was announced yesterday by Joseph P. McKenna, chairman of the board of assessors. The increase, he said, was necessitated by relief work undertaken this year and by a shrinkage of more than $700,000 in valuations.

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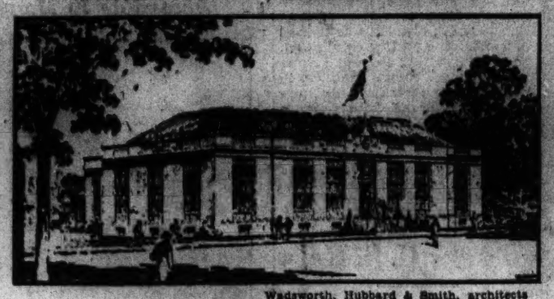

Wadsworth, Hubbard & Smith, architects

NEW WALTHAM POST OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass.—This city is looking forward eagerly to the erection of its new Post Office at the corner of Grant and Main Streets. The building, to be constructed entirely of limestone or some similar material, will follow the Renaissance influence in its architecture.

The principal entrance on Main Street will lead into a public lobby, in which will be located a postal screen, equipped with lock and drop boxes, and stamp, parcel post and general delivery windows. The money order and registry windows will be at one end of the lobby, with the superintendent's office at the other.

Directly back of the postal screen will be the workroom, at the rear of which will be a mailing vestibule. This will open onto a mailing platform, with a capacity for loading seven trucks at once. A lounging room for the postal carriers and a smaller room for the post office inspectors will be located on the mezzanine.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Dancemians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:00 NBC, Nick Lucas.
7:15 NBC, Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 NBC, Joseph Koestner's Orchestra; harpsichord duo.
8:30 Chevriet Chronicles: recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; William Wirges's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Tal Henry's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—NBC, Maze of Melody.
5:28 Scores; organ.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale.
6:09 Sport review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Pals.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D'Orsay."
9:00 Negro dramatic sketch.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Cuckoo.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Bradford orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Merry-go-round; Saturday Nighters.
6:00 Edward Jordan, request program.
6:15 Variety review.
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 "In an Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; glee club.
8:30 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, The Boswell Sisters.
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonizers; vocal duo; "Crooning Colonels" Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, National Radio Forum: Talk by Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota on "America's Great Problems Today."
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat: "Wedded and Parted."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p.m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

6:15 p.m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
6:45 CBS, The Madison Singers.
7:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
7:30 Time; baseball; news.
7:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
8:00 CBS, S. Moritz Orchestra.
8:30 "Getting the News."
7:45 Voice and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Lawrence Jenkins, tenor; Alice Sweeney, pianist.
8:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:00 The Criterions, male quartet.
9:15 Voice and piano.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Aristocrats of Rhythm.
10:30 News: "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Bing Crosby.
11:15 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 6

WEEI, Boston (590kc-303m)

10:28 a.m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 p.m.—NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra, direction Walter Logan.
2:00 NBC, Carveth Wells.
2:15 NBC, The Caribbeans.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Sophie Braslau, contralto; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Argentine program.
3:30 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, "Dixie Jubilee."
7:00 Fox program.
7:27 Announcements; garden talks; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:15 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass."
10:15 NBC, "Best Sellers." Ted Weems's Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p.m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude."
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, "Gay Vienna."
4:30 NBC, Philco Concert.
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Microphonians Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Edward J. Lord, organist.
6:45 NBC, "Radio Luminaries."
7:00 Studio musical program.
7:15 "Song Pictures."
7:30 "Candlelight Musicale."
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Evensong.
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Ponce Sisters.
10:30 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Poisey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a.m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p.m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 NBC, Ann Leaf, organist; George Beuchler, baritone.
2:30 CBS, Gypsy Trail. Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 CBS, Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Annual Labor Day service from National Cathedral, Washington.
5:30 "The Melody Mart."
6:00 "The Finger of Gold"; readings; organ; Helen Barr.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Bragiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 "Reminiscences of Victor Herbert."
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar," Balalaika Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Red Nichols' Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a.m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Talk by Desmond MacCarthy "What England Reads," from London.
12:45 CBS, The French Trio.
1:00 CBS, Rhythmic Melodies.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony; Helen Board, soprano.
2:00 The Bronchos; dance orchestra.
2:30 Organ recital.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir.
5:00 Musical program.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue. Comedy; music; mystery drama.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Savino Pizzi, tenor; Malcolm Mananti, pianist.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

MONDAY, SEPT. 7

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 a.m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 Studio and Musical.
8:30 NBC programs.
10:45 Studio and musical.
11:00 NBC programs.
2:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:30 NBC, Federation of Labor Program; William Green, speaker.
5:30 Dancemians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 Children's program.
6:30 The Old Painter; time, news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys, Philip Lord and Arthur Allen.
7:00 Del Castillo, organist.
7:30 NBC, "Frigidaireans."
7:45 Doris Estey, pianist.
8:00 NBC, Queensland Sketch, "Uncle Dan'l," part two.
8:30 NBC, "Voice of Firestone."
9:30 NBC, General Motors Program; Revelers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simonia Twins; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a.m.—NBC, "On the 8:15."
8:15 Studio and Musical.
9:15 NBC programs.
12:15 p.m.—NBC programs.
1:30 NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 Studio and Musical.
3:00 Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Gems and Melody."
5:30 Voice of the Organ.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 The Troubadours; Vocal duo.
6:30 Mars' Rocket Hour.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Voice and piano.
8:15 "Singing the Blues Away."
8:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days" sketch, "The Twenty-Mule Teamster's Foundling."
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; male quartet.
9:30 NBC Cheesebrough "Real Folks" sketch, "Thompkins Corners' Gala Band Concert."
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express; singing strings; piano duo, orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Mr. Bones and Company," Minstrel show with Paul Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a.m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Central Labor Union Program.
12:30 p.m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 Doubleheader: Red Sox-Washington, reported by Fred Hoey.
5:00 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 "Opera Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Garden of Melody."
6:30 Lee LaMay, baritonette.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Colt program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Sidgin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra.
9:45 CBS, The Bon Bons, Negro quartet.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Stanley Schultz at the organ.
11:30 Mickie Alpert's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bobby Meeker's orchestra.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ with Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-362m)

5:30 p.m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Fred Gilbert and his guitar.
6:00 Evening Musical.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Allen and Albee.
7:00 Twilight Tunes.
7:15 Cathedral Echoes.
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, organist, violin.
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

7:30 a.m.—Time; records.
9:00 CBS programs.
12:15 p.m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 CBS programs.
3:00 Studio and musical.
3:00 Automobiles, races at Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H.
5:00 CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:45 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
6:00 CBS, "Views and Interviews."
6:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn: "Current Events."
7:15 George Mahoney, "One-Man Band."
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: James T. Moriarty, "Labor's Way Out."
7:45 Voices and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and Piano.
8:30 Mickie Alpert's Orchestra.
9:00 Schubert Trio.
9:15 Book Talk: Dr. William Allen.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emory Daugherty's Orchestra.
10:30 "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Bing Crosby.
11:15 CBS, Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Motor Insurance Inquiry Sought

Investigation of all automobile insurance companies by a specially appointed Legislative commission was recommended in a resolve filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by Senator Conde Brodbine and Representative Thomas F. Carroll of Revere. Under the terms of the resolve, the commission would include three senators, four representatives and three persons named by the Governor. A $5000 appropriation would be given the commission, which would be authorized to recommend any revision of the present automobile insurance law.

Another plan to take the place of the present system of compulsory automobile insurance, over which considerable controversy has resulted with the announced increase in 1932 rates, has been proposed by Francis L. O'Bryan, president of the Framingham Rotary Club, and a prominent member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, specializing in safety work.

The plan, presented yesterday to Samuel Silverman, Boston corporation counsel, and which was copyrighted by its author last year, recommends personal insurance for all drivers of motor vehicles. The rate, it proposes, would be adjusted according to the accident record of the individual drivers.

Brockton Fair Plans for Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 5—About everything from mince pies to oxen will be on display when crowds start flocking to Brockton Fair, which runs from Sept. 15 to 19. Already preparations for receiving livestock and agricultural exhibits have been started, and by the end of next week Brockton Fair grounds will have taken on the aspect of a gigantic farmyard and three-ring circus combined.

Within a few days the Passamaquoddy Indians, led by Chief Neptune, are expected to roll up their tepees and hit the trail for Brockton. The braves from the borders of the world's most turbulent ocean tides are coming in full regalia. Their squaws are coming, too, and on the Sunday before the fair the Maine red men will hold their first powwow.

Something new in the way of pulling contests for draft animals will be held this year with oxen representing the United States and Canada. Instead of resorting to whips and goads and much yelling, drivers at fairs nowadays urge their animals on to greater efforts through kindness and quiet coaxing.

Yokes of oxen are being sent from Nova Scotia which are trained to haul by their horns. The pulling powers of the animals entered in this international contest will be recorded by the instrument known as a dynamometer.

Schools to Extend Safety Education

Safety education in the schools of the United States will be stressed more than ever before during the year 1931-1932, Mr. Allen H. Wood, president of the Boston Automobile Club, said in a statement issued today on the basis of plans made by the American Automobile Association for safety activities in the coming school year.

"The highlight of this program," Mr. Wood said, "will be the extension of schoolboy patrols to a number of cities and towns which have not had this safety work in the past. In the last school year, there were approximately 200,000 patrolmen enrolled in 10,500 patrol units in 1000 cities and towns.

"The coöperative work of the police and youngsters, through which the latter learn a greater respect for authority, in itself justifies this safety activity," Mr. Wood declared.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday; increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by local thundershowers Sunday afternoon or evening; gentle to variable winds, mostly westerly.

Maine: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and warmer tonight, followed by showers Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by local thundershowers Sunday afternoon or evening.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle, variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Sept. 5	Max. Sept. 4		8 a.m. Sept. 5	Max. Sept. 4
Atlantic City	70	74	Nantucket	66	68
Bismarck	54	100	New Orleans	80	94
Boston	64	73	New York	68	78
Buffalo	64	72	Norfolk, Va.	68	80
Calgary	50	..	North Platte	58	98
Charleston	78	86	Philadelphia	70	80
Chicago	62	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	102
Cincinnati	64	82	Pittsburgh	64	76
Denver	62	90	Portland, Me.	60	70
Eastport, Me.	52	84	Raleigh	72	84
Hatteras	78	82	St. Louis	70	88
Helena, Mont.	58	90	St. Paul	58	80
Huron, S. D.	60	100	Salt Lake City	72	90
Jacksonville	78	92	San Francisco	56	68
Kansas City	74	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	94
Key West	82	88	Seattle	50	72
Los Angeles	72	86	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	74	88	Washington	64	80
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	72	96
Montreal	62	68	Williston	52	94

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:43 p. m. Sunday 6:27 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 7.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:44 p. m.

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Women to Get Advice on Hats

If ever women needed "adaptive service" with respect to their clothes they need it now, in the presence of the tremendous success of what is called the Second Empire fashion in hats. For the "Empress Eugenie" and other derivatives of the fashion could never have been chosen for a success because it was thought they would be generally becoming. Their "idea" might be a becoming one, but the interpretations of the idea remained to need sharp adaptation for the average head if they were to be worn at all.

In Boston, at Filene's, women are finding a visitor from Vienna, Mme. Thea Marsi, to give them advice on this difficult matter of falling in with the style, yet making it seem part of them and not merely some detached thing they have picked up because it was the thing to do. Madame Marsi is empnasizing that there never was a greater need for those who would be well dressed to modify and adapt a prevailing style in order to enhance rather than eclipse their own individualities.

"The new hats will be embarrassed by some caricaturing, no doubt," Madame Marsi points out "because it is easy to pick them up, disregarding the importance of suiting them to one's own individuality. But I like to think that 'molding' is the solution. For when you take an idea and, by 'molding' of materials, make it something that can then belong strictly to the person for whom it is intended, then you have that powerful factor which may make a hat everything it should be or whose absence may similarly make the hat all it should not be."

Madame Marsi will remain in the "Molded to the Head" shop at Filene's until Sept. 12.

Tuesday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a.m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a.m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a.m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a.m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p.m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p.m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p.m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p.m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p.m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a.m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p.m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a.m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a.m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a.m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p.m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p.m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p.m.—CBS programs.

VETERANS VOTE DOUBLE HONORS TO SACRAMENTO

Select City as Next Meeting Place and Name Citizen Their Commander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5—Former service men were en route home today, after attending the five-day national encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars here which ended yesterday with the election of officers and selection of the next convention city.

Sacramento, Calif., shared double honors. It was named the next annual meeting place and one of its citizens, Mr. Darold D. DeCoe, was named as the new commander. Rear Admiral Robert E. Koontz, retired, a native of Missouri, was named senior vice-commander-in-chief.

The closing session was the most spirited of any during the entire week. Modification of the Volstead Act and steps for the repeal of prohibition received support, along with pensions for widows and orphans of veterans, the immediate payment in full of adjusted service compensation certificates, and the refunding of all interest on bonus loans.

The pension bill, specifically, calls for a pension for widows and orphans of veterans who passed on from disabilities not technically service connected. Such a pension is now paid to survivors of veterans of all other wars, it was stated.

In the last Congress the bill remained in the committee. The resolution noted that the World War Veterans' Act had been amended to provide for disability allowance for non-service connected cases, but that the pension bill had not been changed similarly. It also noted that veterans in distress were now measurably provided for by existing legislation. A suggested amendment to the Swick bill was for allowances to unremarried widows of veterans who are childless and who are shown to be in need of support.

The convention reiterated its stand taken at the Baltimore encampment last year that adjusted service compensation certificates should be paid in full immediately.

The resolution noted that the last session of Congress increased the loan value of the certificates from 22 per cent to 50 per cent and reduced the interest rate to 4½ per cent. A refunding of the interest charged on all such loans was asked in the resolution. Certificates are now payable in full in 1945.

In urging prohibition repeal by Congress the veterans asked that it also legalize the manufacture of beverage containing 4 per cent alcohol.

Mr. James Edward Van Zandt, Altoona, Pa., chief of staff, was elected junior vice-commander; Mr. R. B. Handy Jr., Kansas City, quartermaster-general; Mr. George A. Henderson, Newark, N. J., judge advocate-general; Dr. Harvey M. Snyder, Denver, national surgeon-general; Mr. Claude M. Ireland, national chaplain.

Mr. A. D. Vandervort, Lansing, Mich., was elected a member of the board of trustees of the National Veterans of Foreign Wars Home at Lansing; Mrs. Dora Raffensperger, Harrisburg, Penna., was elected president of the Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Mrs. Consuelo de Coe, Sacramento, Calif., senior vice-president; Mrs. Edna Arnold, Tulsa, Okla., junior vice-president; Mrs. Grace Davis, New Jersey, treasurer.

PITCH LAKE FLOODED BY TRINIDAD RAINS

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I. (By U. P.)—The famous pitch lake of La Brea at Brighton near here has been entirely covered by water recently due to heavy rains, temporarily halting asphalt operations.

The lake, which islanders believe is "one of the wonders of the world," has yielded hundreds of thousands of tons of asphalt during the last 30 years. In all that time the visible supply of asphalt has not decreased in the slightest. More than 100,000 tons of asphalt valued at $1,500,000 were taken from the lake and exported last year.

A Load of Granite Now, Is Nothing Like a Cargo of Lumber

THE TWO-STICKER TIES UP WITH 190 TONS OF GRANITE

Under Her Own Sail the Annie & Reuben From "Down East" Made Her Way up Boston Harbor at Her Own Sweet Will and, Spurning the Tow That Flirted With Her on the Way Up, Put Over Her Own Power Boat and Churned Her Way Into the Charles River Basin. "To Do That," Says Cap'n John Duke, at the Left of the Picture, "You Have to Be Pretty Well Caulked." For Good Measure the Annie & Reuben Had a 10-Ton Slab of Granite as a Deck Load, as Seen in the Inset. At the Right Is the "Old Gal" Herself Tied Up at the Dock.

Load an Old Hooker With Granite And She Has to Be Tight Caulked

But Cap'n Duke, He Knows All That, and That's Why the Annie & Reuben of Stonington Sloshed Up the Harbor With Decks Awash, but Dry

By HARLAN TROTT

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plumb, jamb full to the soaked old deck,
Full to her gol-durned tarred old neck;
Wonder was how she kept afloat,
With the sea a-growlin' in her throat.

When an old hooker like the Annie & Reuben of Stonington that sloshed into Boston harbor the other day happens to be laden "plumb, jamb full to the soaked old deck" with granite, it is an entirely different song. For be it known, as Holman Day's verses continue, that such things as this may happen:

The "Nancy P." she'd grown that old,
Her butts had rotted all away.
Her load of planks still jammed the hold.
But we'd left her bottom in Sheepscot Bay.

But when a vessel has a cargo of granite and a few blocks stowed on deck for good measure, "you have to keep a vessel caulked pretty tight," as Mr. John L. Goss, owner of the little Stonington two-master, observed. Just a day or two before the Annie & Reuben had wallowed across a number of ferry lanes with the sails tugging her along as fast as could be expected with a cargo of granite on board that drove her main deck four inches under water.

The Annie & Reuben is the last of the old downeast fleet of stone carriers, Where once there were hundreds of them hauling stone out of Halls Quarry, Rockland, Stonington, Vinal Haven and Somes Sound, the old Stonington two-sticker plods the trail alone.

Sight Not Often Seen

So seldom does a sailing vessel come into the inner harbor, especially one that sails up through the docks and crowded shipping, that folks along Boston's water front just naturally have to stop work and gaze at the spectacle—even if it happens to be an old two-master that wallows in under a spread of dirty canvas like the Annie & Reuben.

The towboat captain that spots her coming up the bay probably figures on an easy job helping the old windjammer up to her out-of-the-way discharging berth.

But by the time the Annie & Reuben has fetched the Navy Yard under her own spread of canvas—thanks to a favoring east wind—the tug can give her up as a bad job because there is no telling but what tall Cap'n John Duke of Stonington is going to try to get through the pesky drawbridges that dissect the Boston & Maine's network of rails in three of four places and three or four other bridges that carry heavy trucking and elevated trains and electric cars. And, sure enough, an old reed fog horn starts to squeak out a signal for the draw tenders and there's nothing to do but lower the gates and block off traffic. All the while there's considerable commotion on the poop of the Annie & Reuben, for sails have come down and suddenly the long boat goes overboard with a jerk and a splash.

The Granite Boat Is Queen

Then the parade resumes its course as soon as the Annie & Reuben's "crowd" can get the long boat lashed under the quarter—or rather alongside, because with so much granite aboard most of the quarter is below water anyway—and the motor going. The 12-horsepower "churn" in the ship's gig and Cap'n Duke's steering do the rest.

Charlestown and Warren Avenue Bridges stand agap as the towering topmasts of the 40-year-old downeaster brush by and chunks of track open up at the rim of the Boston & Maine station when the Annie & Reuben plugs up the river. Then comes the Viaduct draw with its double layer of traffic and electric trains, and the old schooner is in the Charles River Basin with only the draw of Longfellow Bridge to open before she is safely berthed in the channel.

There is a lot of fuss and feathers to getting the Annie & Reuben up to Ford's stone wharf in Cambridge under her own power. But the towboat captain is out of a job that would bring $80 and that is just so much money "salted away" to Cap'n John Duke of Stonington, because, like all down-easters, he was brought up to save the rope yarns. That may be why Cap'n Duke pitches in with the cook and two other shipmates to get the cargo out with the ship's own gear because tradition has it that in sailing ships the crew works cargo with the ship's hoisting gear, and that is the way the articles are signed.

No High Hat Here

There is no scraping or bowing before the captain of the Annie & Reuben, no passing to loo'ard and all such ceremony that tradition bestows upon the master in sail. He may be "John" to the crew as much as "Cap," but there's a certain set to his jaw that tends to show where the responsibility rests for sailing the Annie & Reuben.

Ask Cap'n Duke who his mate is and he will point to the others and say, "We're all mates." The "crowd" sleep aft in the cabin. A big cooking stove takes up most of one corner. Up on deck there is fishing tackle handy so that the cook may haul a cod right out of the Atlantic's deep larder in time for dinner. There is a lobster pot handy, too; probably to be set when the old hooker goes to anchor near a rocky shore. It is another way of saving the rope yarns.

What with the shipping news, it isn't long before Cap'n Duke has visitors aboard the Annie & Reuben. Cap'n George Robbins is certain to be among the first. Ten years ago he went for master of the Annie & Reuben. He has spent most of his life in the down-east stone trade. Living a more retired life in Cambridge isn't so tedious as long as the Annie & Reuben makes an occasional call at Ford's stone wharf. As Cap'n Robbins puts it, it's a good way to find out about the folks "down home."

Keeps On a Haulin'

The Annie & Reuben may be a pretty slow packet what with her 190 tons of granite under the hatches—and some above for good measure, which is another way of saving rope yarns—but she is apt to bear plenty of news to interest folks that hail from the Penobscot Bay island of Stonington.

Summer and winter, the Annie & Reuben hauls granite to Boston, for the trade that Mr. Goss put her in more than a quarter of a century ago. She has been in a good many "scrapes," says Mr. Goss, but she has always managed to get by. It has been more than 40 years since she slid into the Kennebec at Bath. In the granite trade one cannot rely too much in the ship's pump; "you have to keep a vessel caulked pretty tight."

It is slow work handling granite. On the deck of the Annie & Reuben was a slab weighing 12 tons. It is slow work getting it down from Stonington, too. But in the port news three days after arrival was the brief report:

"Sailed: Annie & Reuben, Duke, Stonington."

Barnacles seldom grow on the bottoms of Yankee windjammers.

RAIL RENTALS HELP GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga. — Approximately $1,000,000 of the $2,000,000 expected from the Western & Atlantic Railroad rentals, the warrants of which are being discounted by authority of the Legislature, will come to the common schools of the State of Georgia, according to an estimate prepared by the State School Department for the information of county officials.

REFORMS SOUGHT IN RADIO PRACTICES

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP)—The executive board of the National Editorial Association yesterday voted to participate in a campaign against alleged unfair competition from radio stations. The association's legislative committee was authorized to coöperate with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to obtain more strict regulatory laws of radiocasting.

Laws requiring radio stations to observe the same regulations as newspapers regarding lottery advertisements were suggested.

More People Read and Write In the U. S. Now Than in 1920

Gain in Literacy in Decade From 1920 to 1930 Shown by Latest Census Figures to Be 1.7 P. C. —Slowest Advance in South

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The portion of the nation's population which was not able to read or write, either in English or any other language, was reduced from 6 per cent to 4.3 per cent in the decade from 1920 to 1930 census figures made public today disclosed.

On April 1, 1930, there were 4,283,753 illiterate persons out of a total of 98,723,047 persons 10 years of age or over. Illiteracy among youths from 10 to 20 years dropped from 2.7 per cent to 1.8 per cent and among persons 21 and over 7.1 to 5.3 per cent, in the last decade, census figures showed. The percentage of illiteracy for males was 4.4 per cent and for females 4.3 per cent, it was disclosed.

Of the illiterates in the United States in 1930, 2,407,218 were white, 1,513,892 were Negroes, and 362,643 were of other races. For native whites, the percentage of illiteracy was 1.6; for foreign-born whites 9.9; for Negroes 16, and for other races 25.

The highest percentage of illiteracy was found in the South where 8.2 per cent of the population could not read or write. In both the North and the West, the percentage was 2.7 per cent. More than 19 per cent of the Negroes in the South were returned as illiterates.

Iowa holds the state record for literacy. Only 0.8 per cent of the persons in that State over 10 years of age were not able to read or write in 1930. In 1920, when Iowa also took first place, 1.1 per cent of its population were illiterate. In 1930 Iowa was the only State with less than 1 per cent of its residents illiterate. Other states with low illiteracy totals were Washington and Oregon, 1 per cent; Idaho, 1.1 per cent; South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Utah, 1.2 per cent; Minnesota, 1.3 per cent, and North Dakota, 1.5 per cent.

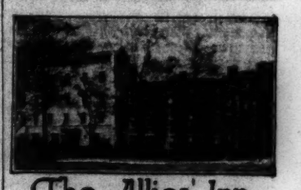
The greatest proportion of illiteracy was found in South Carolina, where 14.5 per cent of the population could not read or write. This figure was a reduction from 18.1 per cent registered 10 years ago. Louisiana in 1920 was the most illiterate State with 21.9 per cent unable to read or write, but it so improved its record during the ensuing 10 years that last year only 13.5 per cent of its population were recorded as illiterate. Other states showing a high percentage of illiteracy in 1930 were New Mexico, 12.3 per cent; Mississippi, 13.1 per cent; Alabama, 12.6 per cent; Arizona, 10.1 per cent, and North Carolina, 10 per cent.

CONSUMPTION OF GAS GAINS 5 P. C. IN YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Motorists traveling in North Carolina last year used 250,489,000 gallons of gasoline, according to figures compiled by the Winston-Salem Automobile Club. New York led all states, with 1,511,997,000 gallons, while California was second, with 1,335,556.

The national increase in the consumption of gasoline last year, as compared to the year before, it was pointed out, was 5.3 per cent.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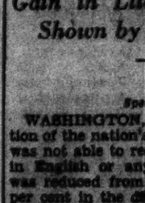
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Degas Exhibition in Paris

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

PARIS

THE Degas Exhibition in the Orangerie in the Tuileries Gardens throws an invaluable light upon the nature of artistic accomplishment, and students of art are indeed fortunate who are able to see and study it. It is the record of unceasing toil, many discouragements, steady perseverance and continual progress.

That Degas was never satisfied with his own work is indicated by the large number of unfinished canvases and drawings in this exhibition, which features his work as portrait painter and sculptor. His ballet dancers, race horses, jockeys, and pastel figure studies are familiar to everyone, and it is through them that Degas achieved fame, but it seems that from his early student days he was continually studying people, painting his friends, his family and occasionally himself, always searching for a more profound representation of character. The composition of his canvases, the arrangements of line and form and the color harmonies were, however, no less important to him than the likeness of his sitters, and he always achieves a balance of interests of a very high order.

The greatness of his art depends largely upon its simplicity and directness. He seems never to have indulged in sloppy technique, hoping for a chance success. To those who can read them, it is evident that his canvases were the result of careful thought, but there is nothing of cold detachment in this thoughtful attitude. He consecrated every means at the disposal of an unusual intelligence to the execution of his work.

Sculptures

The exhibition is dedicated to Degas as "portrait painter and sculptor." Sculptor he certainly would never have considered himself, yet there are several large cases containing numbers of small figures in bronze, horses, mostly, and ballet dancers in unusual poses. These were found in his studio after he was gone—little figures modeled in wax, the records of earnest study. They are of particular importance to those who are interested technically in art, because many of them deal with practically the same posture, are different versions of the same movement. It was only after painstaking study of this kind that he felt himself competent to make the brilliant pastel studies of the ballet, full of freedom, life and light. It is another convincing evidence that artistic spontaneity is the direct outcome of unremitting discipline, but a disciple that was, in his case, and should always be, self-imposed.

One can trace his early development through a series of self-portraits, the first of which must have been done in his teens. It is a sensitive, intense face, delicate, but with steady eyes and a broad forehead. All of these resemble very much, in all probability, the work of scores of other serious students of his time. There is no attempt to express new ideas nor to appear original, but each gains a little in incisiveness and a certain sensitive quality never absent from his mature work.

Many Drawings

There are many drawings, numbers of them studies for paintings, hung on the same walls, and they all show this burning desire to get the utmost out of anything undertaken. To my thinking the drawings of many of the masters are more interesting than their completed works, as they have not always been successful in fulfilling the promise of the sketch, but this cannot be said of Degas. Wherever we have the opportunity to observe, the painting has progressed beyond the drawing, even though many of the canvases are in an unfinished state.

One must not, nevertheless, think of Degas as a solitary figure, hewing his way to glory regardless of what others were doing. He was a man of great enthusiasms, and admired intensely painters as different from one another as Ingres, Delacroix, Manet and Gérôme. One can recognize the expression of this admiration in much of his work, but fortunately he never became a copier of the techniques of others and found it always necessary to do his own thinking. Many of his small pencil drawings and early portraits reflect his study of Ingres, who once said, "Sir, drawing is the integrity of art." But Ingres's best portrait paintings give the effect of the painter's having said all that he had to say with perfect satisfaction to himself, while Degas's, even though unfinished, make one feel that it would never be possible for him to express completely all that was in his thought—that he would always be yearning regretfully for something which had eluded him, in spite of the things which he had so definitely seized. But this only appears in his portraits, which were mostly of those whom he knew well and loved.

The Ballet Dancers

His little ballet dancers were much more elementary human material, easy to understand. To him they had little personality — hard-working youngsters from humble homes, who were industriously helping to support their families. Here the colors of the costumes and the lighted stage and the unusual postures of their bodies, sometimes graceful, sometimes awkward and ungainly, furnished the principal interest. There was nothing that had to be groped for, where it concerned matters of the soul, but the postures and balances of their intricate methods of expression were hard to grasp and understand thoroughly, and so, by means of his little wax models, he studied and eventually captured the very spirit of the poses. To his great credit be it said that, even toward the end, when his eyesight was impaired, with all the confidence of years of superb performance behind him, he never allowed himself to fall below his own high standards.

It is a privilege that few were permitted, during the lifetime of the painter, to look through his eyes, as it were, and see what he thought about things, but this intensely interesting exhibition, because of its many examples of incompleteness and searching inquiry, makes us understand how all the energies of a singularly gifted nature were focused on one definite purpose.

Marble Statue of Livia, Wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, Found by Professor Maiuri in the Villa of the Mysteries, Pompei. The Statue Is Tinted, Showing Livia as Having Had Slightly Red Hair and Dark Eyes. Because of This Discovery, It Is Thought That the Villa May Have Belonged to the Imperial Family.

Talkies in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOKSTAD, S. Af.—South Africa likes the talkie. In some quarters there is a feeling that the American accent spoils the sound films, and particularly among persons born in Britain you hear the remark, "Why don't they give us British films?" But a well-acted film with a good, coherent story draws packed houses, American accent or no American accent. "Flight," for instance, was a winner.

On the other hand, Charlie Chaplin is just now shuffling inimitably across the South African film screens in the bigger centers to the tune of record business in "City Lights."

Considerable interest is being taken in the production of the first Afrikaans talkie by the African Theatres Trust at their studios at Killarney, Johannesburg. It is a dramatic story adapted from the Afrikaans play, "In die Wagkamer" ("In the Waiting-room"), by Prof. J. N. F. Grosskopf of Stellenbosch University, Cape.

'Even She'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — At the Greyhound Theater, Croydon, "Even She," by Walter Hudd and Norman Stuart, based on the novel "Pierre et Jean," by Guy de Maupassant. The cast:

Mme. Louise Roland....Dame May Whitty
Pierre Roland.....Donald Wolfit
Susanne Rosémilly.....Elizabeth Ripley
Jean Roland.....Laurier Lister
M. Jerome Roland.....Charles T. Dos
Josephine.....Elizabeth Addyman
M. Lebas.....Reyner Barton
Morowsko.....Stringer Davis

In its first act this piece shows some of the defects almost inevitable to a drama adapted from a novel. It tries to put in too much on the one hand, and on the other leaves out certain things that are essential. No explanation, for example, is offered as to how Pierre and Jean, the not very remarkable children of a small chemist, came to be members of such professions as medicine and the law.

Again, the play makes three starts, two of them false. At first it looks like being a story of rivalry between the two brothers for the hand of Suzanne Rosémilly; then it promises to be a study of the effects on character of unexpected, sudden wealth. These things are all right in the leisurely progression of a novel, where an author can take time to get into his stride. But in a play, in which all the effects have to be crowded into two and a half hours' entertainment, the genuine action of the piece should start as soon as the curtain goes up. The authors ought not to have waited until the first act was nearly over before stating their real theme, which, resembling "Hamlet's," deals with the shattering blow to the ideals and faith in human nature of a devoted and admiring son resulting from the discovery of an incident a score or more years old.

From then onward the play and the acting deserve praise. The slow, strengthening doubts of Pierre, the gathering foreboding of the mother, the impercipience of the gay, impetuous and obstinate father, the happy ignorance of the younger brother, are combined into a whole, at once tragic and ironic.

On Dame May Whitty and Mr. Donald Wolfit falls the chief burden of the play. They bear it finely. Dame May in the second act, when she sees the accusing knowledge in the eyes of her son, was extraordinarily good; her distress was piercing. Mr. Wolfit attacks his part with abandon, and delivers his speeches with the passion they need, thus making the quiet note of semi-reconciliation on which the play ends the more impressive from its contrast with the crashing discords and inharmonies which it resolves.

The Malvern Festival

By PERCY ALLEN

MALVERN, ENG.

THE Malvern Festival, though only in its third season, has already established itself as an important event, both dramatic and social, in the provincial life of England. All who heard the applause which greeted Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's appearances in the theater, or upon the open balcony of the adjoining public buildings, realized that this swift development is due largely to the help he has given to Sir Barry Jackson. The festival has afforded unique opportunities under almost ideal conditions for meetings, and exchange of ideas, between people from all over the world interested, professionally and otherwise, in the theater.

This year's presentment of five centuries of English drama possesses other than mere entertainment values. Several visitors remarked to me that they were able to realize as never before, the sequence of changes, not in playcraft only, but also in English social life from period to period. As exemplifying the intellectual quality of this Anglo-American and European gathering, which has packed to overflowing the hotels of Malvern, one can instance the success of the lectures upon various aspects of English drama, arranged experimentally for the first week, and given, among others, by Drs. F. S. Boas and W. J. Lawrence, and Prof. Allardyce Nicoll. These talks, though held at 9:30 a. m., were so well attended that repetitions had to be organized during the second week.

Equally attractive to the more studious visitors was the exhibition of English theatrical art, arranged by Sir Barry Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Allardyce Nicoll, and Mr. Paul Shelving, and including a model of the stage used for the "Mystère de la Passion," at Valenciennes, in 1547. In the cinema adjoining the theater were shown, during the festival, a number of British films, including Mr. Shaw's first talkie, "How He Lied to Her Husband."

Sixteenth Century Plays

The plays opened with "Hick Scorner," a morality, written probably during the second decade of the sixteenth century, followed by one of the earliest English comedies, "Ralph Roister Doister," dating about 1552, by Nicholas Udall, who was, for a time, headmaster of Eton College. The morality which, unskillfully handled, might easily have proved tedious to a modern audience, turned out to be charming, from the moment the curtain rose upon an appropriately Fra Angelican setting by Mr. Paul Shelving, whose lavish work upon costume and scenery was a prominent feature of the festival. "Hick Scorner," sincerely conceived, and impressively spoken by the actors, was one of the week's successes. Mr. Richard Riddle's Perseverance particularly delighted us, by its spiritual rapture and intensity.

Throughout this morality, the persistent efforts of farcical humor to force its way through the author's ethical intentions are plainly discernible; and by the time that "Ralph Roister Doister," of the mid-century, has been reached, farce is quite evidently triumphing. The result is another thoroughly live entertainment, in which that versatile and virile actor, Mr. Ralph Richardson, put up a characteristically brisk and lively performance as the needy humorist Merrygreek. The title part, amusingly played by Mr. Ernest Thesiger, would have gone better still if it had been entrusted to a more flamboyant and genuinely roisterous actor. For the rest, Miss Phyllis Shand impersonated old Marjorie Mumblecrust with much technical skill; the songs and quartets were charming; and the audience was unanimous in approval of a really excellent musical comedy that bears its years astonishingly well.

Heywood's Domestic Drama

Thomas Heywood's best tragedy, "A Woman Killed with Kindness," which followed, is not, strictly speaking, a tragedy at all, but a competent domestic drama written by a man of simple mentality, who, though without vision, could turn out good passages of dramatic verse. It is a pity that, yielding to the popular demand of his day, he scanted his interesting main theme, in order to supply his public with one of the very weakest subplots in the history of Elizabethan drama. Certain weaknesses in the cast, and particularly the under-acting of Mr. Edgar Norfolk, as the husband, John Frankford, caused the play to hang fire badly at first; but with the big scene between Mistress Anne and Wendoll the drama came immediately to life, and "lived" thenceforward until the last fall of the curtain. Mr. Robert Donat, a well graced actor, whose Imagination, in "Hick Scorner," had won favorable comment, played the villain, Wendoll, with quiet effectiveness; and Miss Miriam Adams, as Mistress Anne, though handicapped somewhat by lack of inches, acted with simple and compelling pathos in the closing scene.

Thomas Heywood worked in an age when drama, dominated by Shakespeare, was, with all its faults, human and elemental; but Sir George Etherege wrote his early Restoration plays when the English stage, grown artificial, and become critical rather than creative, reflected mainly the more flippant aspects of London life. For those reasons, in part, "She Would if She Could" was, perhaps, the least charming of all the revivals.

Hints and Forecasts

Yet it was interesting as throwing out hints and forecasts of the witty and graceful Congreve comedies that lay ahead, and as showing the kind of undeveloped situations from which the screen scene in "The School for Scandal" would at last emerge. Mr. Ralph Richardson's performance as Mr. Courtall, though occasionally spoken too fast, was well in the period, and was borne off with an easy grace that none of the others could equal.

The choice of Sheridan's "A Trip to Scarborough" for Thursday evening, was, in my judgment, a mistake. It is not an eighteenth century comedy in the sense that "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal" are, but is simply an adaptation of Vanbrugh's comedy, "Relapse." "A Trip to Scarborough," however, provided Mr. Ernest Thesiger, as Lord Poppington, with a part thoroughly suited to his manner, and gave us, as well, some accomplished and spirited acting from the Berinthia and the Amanda, Misses Frances Carson and Gillian Lind. Miss Miriam Adams also captured her audience as Miss Hoyden, and Mr. Donat again showed himself a polished and pleasing actor. Messrs. Harry Wilcoxon, Gilbert Davies and Leslie Holland, Miss Anne Kasmir and Miss Margaret Chatwinall did creditable work for the company, which was under the control of that efficient producer, Mr. H. K. Ayliff. I did not see, but heard good accounts of Lord Lytton's "Money," played on Friday nights; but the verdict upon Mr. James Bridie's comedy, "The Switchback," was by no means unanimous.

Sir Barry Jackson is to be warmly congratulated upon the festival.

'Le Chemin du Paradis'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Rialto cinema's policy of showing only films of particular interest, outside the usual box-office range of appeal, is proving a success. In the last six months this cinema has had to change its program only three times. "The Blue Angel," "Sous les Toits de Paris" and "Le Million" have provided it with crowded houses for an average run of more than eight weeks each. This is surely evidence that there is a large London public that appreciates films above the ordinary commercial level, and that the foreign language barrier is not an insuperable obstacle.

The Rialto's latest film is a French version of a German picture with an English star. Originally entitled "Three in a Petrol Station," a striking and unusual caption, this film has now been given the somewhat banal name of "Le Chemin du Paradis."

A gay and sparkling story of how three young men in financial difficulties sell their car, open a petrol station, and fall in love with the same girl, it begins with a superb speed that it does not maintain, though throughout it has flashes of energy that raise it above the rank of the ordinary picture.

The opening scene of a racing motorcar, taken chiefly through the car's mirror, thus showing the countryside rushing backward, is very effective. Miss Lillian Harvey's motor horn is both musical and amusing. Her first intimate song with the hero —played brightly and attractively by Henry Garat—is enlivening, with its climactic moments interrupted by thunder, and the music all through is of a taking tunefulness. Miss Harvey's performance is fascinating in its lightness and her dancing is the best that this writer has seen in a screen musical comedy.

Altogether, "Le Chemin du Paradis" is a most pleasurable film musical comedy. But to musical comedy song and dance are essential, while the cinema's primary need is speed. The one form of entertainment relies for its charm upon its interruptions, while the other brooks no interruptions. Here is a fundamental contradiction, which Eric Pommer, who directed this film for Ufa, cannot be said entirely to have resolved, in spite of the attractiveness of its numerous decorations.

Wanted—Better Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LET us be frank. The films are not good enough. The cinema is no longer a toy. It is approaching mechanical perfection. It can call upon the services of the ablest stage players. It has almost unlimited capital. Its educational possibilities are being closely examined all over the world. It must be regarded seriously as a social phenomenon. Its patrons are therefore justified in assuming that the cinema has arrived at that stage of development where it might be expected to produce, more or less regularly, films at which intelligent people might look without feeling affronted.

Has the cinema arrived at this stage? No one can honestly pretend that it has. Consider the programs that are being presented to the cinema-going public of the British Isles. In one typical week, London has seen the release of Maurice Chevalier in "The Smiling Lieutenant," Janet Gaynor in "Daddy Long-Legs," and an issue of the British Movietone News, while throughout the country there has been freely exhibited a screen version of the farce, "Charley's Aunt."

The question of accuracy is one on which the films have frequently been brought to book, often unfairly. In fiction Scott and Dumas took many liberties. But the general picture must be right, or the story is a failure. It is the same with the films. Isolated errors, sufficiently infrequent not to destroy the feeling of general verisimilitude, do not matter overmuch. But the proper atmosphere must be evoked or the whole enterprise collapses. "Charley's Aunt" did not attain to this atmosphere. The story was supposed to take place in Oxford. Yet it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the film was a tissue of ludicrous mistakes concerning Oxford manners and customs which with the slightest trouble would have been avoided.

A more serious matter than this (for Oxford is not likely to be disturbed by what a movie producer thinks it is like) is the occasional lapses of taste from which even now the cinema is not entirely free. These are illustrated abundantly in "The Smiling Lieutenant," and even in "Daddy Long-Legs" (otherwise an inoffensive film) the juvenile lead is made on one occasion to behave in an inexcusable manner without the producer's apparently suspecting that his conduct was in any respect different from that of any ordinary decent young fellow.

Most significant of all, from the point of view of those who look to the cinema to attain a standard comparable with that of the theater or the novel, is a recent issue of the British Movietone News. This is usually an excellent screen publication and because of its deservedly first-class reputation it is apt to be looked at in an uncritical mood. Anything undesirable in it is therefore the more dangerous. The issue in question contained a talking version of an examination of three prisoners by a prison official. Now, unless these men had committed some grave crime, it is grossly unfair to them that they should be exhibited for the entertainment of audiences over half the world; and supposing that they were indeed guilty of such an offense, the exhibition is an example of sheer morbidity. In neither case is there the slightest justification for the inclusion of such an incident in a film news reel.

These, unfortunately, are not isolated examples. They could be paralleled many times from films currently released. One points them out because these defects can and must be removed if the cinema is to prosper.

Stage Notes

Lenore Ulric has begun rehearsals in "The Social Register," a new play by John Emerson and Anita Loos, for an early opening in Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Hopkins announces the coming production in New York of "The Roof," by Galsworthy; "Flies in the Sun," by Ivor Novello, and "Mrs. Fischer's War," by Henrietta Leslie and Joan Temple.

Lawrence Langner is to install his New York Repertory Company in the Forty-eighth Street Theater on Oct. 5, with a revival of Boucicault's "The Streets of New York" as the first offering.

Seurat's Command of Values

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK

NOT long ago we were standing at sunset on a point that juts out into Lake George, looking across the water at the southwestern sky. On either side the shoulders of the mountains ran abruptly down to the lake's edge. In series, the shoulders progressed away from the eye into the distance. That progression was marked by a steady lightening of the bluish-gray tone of the shoulders, each change marking an increase in the plane of distance. We succeeded in distinguishing five planes of distance according to the tonal values of these receding planes. Doubtless a landscape painter of many years' experience in depicting planes of distance could have pointed out gradations that were not evident to us. But we had seen enough to understand artists who say that such transitions of tone are so subtle, so difficult to differentiate, that they are tempted always to oversimplify the gradations—reduce them from five to three, let us say—in order to make the modulations distinct in values.

When the artist confesses that he simplifies nature for his own convenience we can only admire his honesty and wish him a growth in his command of his means of expression. But we cannot join in agreement with the painter who says he suppresses gradations in nature for the sake of pictorial values. To do that would be to agree with a composer that sharps and flats should be dispensed with in music, once the key of a passage had been set. Simplification is admirable only as long as it maintains a truthful scale of values, for by this means the essential character of a scene, an idea or a theme may the more clearly be revealed.

So closely interwoven are values with the elements of proportion, balance and variety in a work of art that sometimes we wonder if they do not constitute a broad basis for considering all forms of expression. Tested according to values, we can understand why a work that is rich in veracious detail may sometimes be uninteresting. The inclusion of details without consideration of their function as values may result in a work that can be termed "unimportant though true."

* * *

These questions as to values were aroused by a revisit to the memorial exhibit of the collection of Miss Lizzie P. Bliss, which is continuing at the Museum of Modern Art until Sept. 27. We stepped into one of the smaller rooms, stopped before a group of drawings by Seurat, and got no farther. Here we had, exemplified in excelsis, the element of values. Indeed, Seurat carried his command so far that we almost exclaimed, "If the values are right the whole will be right." But such a statement would need an expansive definition of the word values. So, adopting the easier way of the simplifying painter, let us say that we mean by values in Seurat's drawings his command of modulations of tone.

We wish that a copy of Seurat's "Woman Sewing" could hang over the desk of every writer of plays and beside the easel of every painter. In this drawing Seurat has wrought the most delicate transitions of illumination from white through grays to black by his artful rubbing of a piece of charcoal over a sheet of rough paper. Working purely according to the tonal values of his dark passages, the artist has evoked for us the complementary values of light. The observer completes the picture out of his own vision and experience. Though some of Seurat's clues are so summary as to be mere hints—as in his indication of the woman's ear in the deep shadow —he never gives us a false clue.

* * *

Have we not here a test for values? Not how many veracious details, but how much that is significant does the work contain? Are not many works of expression tedious because of too great insistence upon the obvious? After all, the artist builds his effects out of the experience of his audience. Yet he must take care to stimulate that experience, to exercise, not dull it to inattention with the trite recital of a thrice-told tale. When he insists, pounds, exclaims and explains overmuch, the painter, the writer or the actor might as well be on a desert isle shouting to the indifferent waves. When he tells his audience he can do their job as well as his own, that audience turn their attention to artists who seek appreciators, readers or spectators to assist in the completion of their work, artists who know that without this collaboration no work of art can complete itself.

E. C. S.

For Princeton Chapel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Boston studio of Charles Connick there is on display the North window, the fourth of a series made by Mr. Connick and his craftsmen for the Princeton University Chapel. Each window illustrates a great Christian epic. The first three treated Milton, Bunyan and Dante; this last takes Malory's "Le Morte D'Arthur" for its subject.

Mr. Connick has taken episodes which lend themselves sympathetically to the stylized designs of stained glass and to the color brilliance of the medium. The statement must be concise; each small space of window must add something to the enrichment of the idea and mood. The numerous episodes must be worked into unity so that in the agglomeration they appear as one large form. The first impression is one of spiritedness and dynamics; ere the eye has grown accustomed to the splendor of color, it begins to differentiate one group from another, to isolate the details. Gradually the window reads like a poem; the mind and the eye are engaged in harmonious stimulus. The amount of material crammed into the space is far greater than in other mediums; it is compact, synthetic, a web of ideas. It is delightful to discover the manner in which costume, armor, the waves, animals are designed; not too literal, not too general. In this particular window Mr. Connick has done a number of horses in various postures and movements.

The eye runs up and down, from side to side. Here is the marvelous sword, Excalibur; here the loving Launcelot and Guinevere; here is a tournament, here are the three Pure Knights. In the tracery which crowns the design is the symbolic figure of Jesus, emerging from the Holy Grail.

One group is characterized by the flaming red of the costumes, another by the amber tint of the armor. The color is not still or passive at any moment. It is the very tissue of the imagery.

More and more details engage the eye—the variations, the beautiful Gothic lettering interlacing the text with the pictures, the emblems, the pink dragons, the frames of light. It is complicated but in the ensemble reaches simplicity through consistency and appropriate subordination.

Stained glass is one of the pioneering arts in America. With rapid building in the United States, it probably will come into more common use and offer pleasure to more people. It is an art the practice of which requires courage, but it is well worth the effort.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

The Lure of the Fine Arts

The Lure of the Fine Arts, by Frederick Colin Tilney. London: Chapman and Hall. 15s.

NOT enough books can be written for the purpose of cutting a path for the layman's understanding of fine art. The subject is profound and evasive; it has no absolute idiom. There is no direct way to it, one must reach it by a multitude of bypaths. Each writer has his enthusiasms, his hobbies. He enlarges on points which have proved enlightening to him. The reader of a similar temperament agrees and decides that finally he has found the man who knows his subject.

Mr. Tilney has undertaken a considerable chore. He has begun with rarefied concepts and led up to facts. He has plunged immediately into complicated explanations, the æsthetic basis, the literary aspect. He reaches the conclusion that beauty is not a discernible quality; that its completion depends upon the observer.

Mr. Tilney contends that the true work of art results from appropriate fusion of the æsthetic and the literary content. He shows graphically how content depends upon form, how the one enhances the other. He describes the contribution of scale, tone, light and shade, chiaroscuro, composition, design. He introduces the layman incidentally to the component parts of a picture. He enumerates the various subjects treated in the history of painting. He describes the various media of expression. Oil and tempera and water color and fresco are explained, as are the different means employed in sculpture. Finally the schools are enumerated in summary.

Thus far the author has accomplished a concise and valuable work. When he emerges from a comparatively neutral level, however, and says downright offensive things about the whole modern movement, he weakens his own stand considerably. For even the most conservative critics have had to confess some force in the new developments. Mr. Tilney is so orthodox in his own viewpoint that in objecting to the taste for primitivism he says, "I am prepared to say that nobody ever really admired a Madonna by Cimabue . . ." He uses terms like "puerilities" in connection with the vision of modern artists. He speaks contemptuously of the indifference to natural appearance — limbs like "stove-pipes" or faces with "pea-green" complexions.

He goes further still in disapproval of a group which one does not even classify as modern, namely, the aquarellists, who employ the "touch-and-go" system.

If the greatest critics have accepted a whole new tendency, we question whether any writer on art can be taken too seriously when he condemns that movement en masse. It is an instance when some hint of modesty or professing inability to understand, would give more weight.

Apart from this bias which threads its way through the book, Mr. Tilney has done a commendable job.

Queensland Music Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Through the enterprise of the Brisbane Austral Choir, E. R. B. Jordan, conductor, a music week was held from July 10 to 18. The Sydney String Quartet played and the Queensland State and Municipal Orchestra presented music by Australian composers.

The members of the quartet—Scoys White, Robert Miller, William Krasnik and Cedric Ashtor—all under 21, had poise, balance, rhythmic sense and freshness of color. The "Maori" String Quartet No. 2 in G Minor, by Alfred Hill, based on a Maori legend, provided the big work.

At the final concert Mr. Hill conducted his "Hinemoa," for soli, chorus and orchestra, a cantata based on Maori folk music. The soloists were Evelyn Grice, soprano; Stan Mitchell, tenor; Roy Daniels and Dick Pike. It is a work of great beauty and was well received.

The program also contained "Fantasy" (Percy Brien) for choir, orchestra, soprano solo and solo piano. The work contained some attractive passages for choir and piano Dalley-Scarlett conducted his own Overture in D, a scholarly and well-balanced work. The Austral Choir gave a delightful rendition of the "Irish Tune from County Derry" (Percy Grainger).

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Bayreuth Festival

By WALTER SCHRENK

II

BAYREUTH

FOR the first time, Wilhelm Furtwängler, who from 1933 on is to be chief musical director of the Bayreuth Festival, has stood at the conductor's desk in the Wagner Festspielhaus. In "Tristan und Isolde," the most personal work of the master, comparable only with the "Meistersinger" in magnitude, warmth and power of conception, we heard a performance that was completely under the control of the conductor.

Furtwängler's task was all the more difficult as he had to compete with the memory of Toscanini's wonderful Bayreuth "Tristan" of last year. His rendering of the score differs considerably from that of Toscanini by the greater sense of freedom with which he constructs the melos and his delightful, spontaneous modeling. At the same time he never infringes on the structure of the music and there is nothing arbitrary or autocratic in his nuances. Wagner's wish is naturally the first aim and the integrity of the work is always preserved without sacrificing such individual interpretation as artists of Furtwängler's rank are entitled to.

All three acts showed a wonderfully well-defined symphonic construction, knit together by Furtwängler's much admired art in manipulating transitions; there were gradations of tremendous force, mighty waves of sound slowly gathering in weight and rising to the final, overpowering climax. A kind of sublimated expression pervades all phases, from the tenderest mood to the highly-wrought emotion of the love scenes. The tremendous third act showed the summit of Furtwängler's achievement. He spurred orchestra and singers on to a final effort, and the music rose to heights of ecstasy before it resolved itself into the enchanting strains of the "Liebestod."

Holds Reins With Authority

In spite of the emotional free play and deep sincerity which permeates every bar, Furtwängler never loses himself in vague romanticism, but always holds the reins with authority, guided by his knowledge of form and of the inner structure of the work of art which he desires to serve. But he does not build up the score with the orchestra alone, for he controls the stage and voices with an easy hand. He inspires the singers and denotes every expression without depriving them of their individual rendering. The perfect unity between stage and orchestra is never for a moment lost and all tonal effects are treated with the greatest economy and wisdom.

On the stage Nanny Larsén-Todsen gave a highly artistic and mature performance of Isolde, remarkable in its power and bigness of conception and brilliant on the vocal side. The Tristan of Lauritz Melchior was fine dramatically and vocally, and though he was not always very sure of his rhythm his performance was fraught with intensity. Josef von Manowarda sang the part of King Marke with great beauty. Rudolf Bockelmann was an excellent Kurwenal musically, vocally and dramatically, whilst Anny Helm's singing of Brangäne was stylistically fine and most musical.

"Rheingold" and "Walküre"

It is one of the traditions of Bayreuth that every Festival year, besides "Parsifal" there should be two or three complete cycles of the "Ring of the Nibelung." In Bayreuth one experiences the "Ring" as drama. Nothing essential is lost, the clarity of the words is assured and the music is heard in its most potent dynamic gradations. For the first two evenings of the "Nibelung" the old scenery was used, though, after the criticisms made last year, there is a noticeable improvement in the lighting system. On the whole, however, there is nothing very new in the décor, though this is particularly necessary for the "Ring," as its style of presentation needs to be freed from the shackles of an effete tradition. I do not mean that Bayreuth should lay itself open to experiments, but it should certainly be more in touch with the producers of other theaters who have already made great improvements in the décor for the "Ring." This cycle offers the scenic artist the most difficult problems; their solution, in the sense of a reconciliation between tradition and later developments, seems to be one of the most important tasks of Bayreuth.

The Munich Staatskapellmeister, Karl Elmendorff, was again the conductor of the "Ring." The first two evenings showed a lively understanding of the style of the music; he gives a clear outline of the formal structure of the score and possesses an extraordinary aptitude for tonal effects. Foremost on the stage stood the towering and almost legendary figure of Friedrich Schorr, with his magnificent voice, as Wotan. Nanny Larsén-Todsen made a strong dramatic impression with her bewitching, sweet-voiced Brünnhilde. Maria Müller as Sieglinde and Karin Branzell as Fricka sang their parts with great beauty. The Siegmund of Lauritz Melchior, easily his best part today, impressed with his heroic tenor voice and the spontaneous freshness of his presentation. Ivar Andrésen was an excellent Hunding, whilst Eduard Habich's Alberich could scarcely be surpassed. Fritz Wolff gave a masterly performance of Loge and the octet of Valkyries achieved wonders.

(This is the second of a series of three articles on the Bayreuth Festival of 1931. The first appeared Aug. 29. The third will appear in an early issue.)

WILHELM FURTWAENGLER

A New Ballet at Ravinia

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

IN THE course of Ravinia's closing week of dramatic music, one of the most striking offerings was a ballet which, entitled "Cinderella," had its first production Aug. 30. The composer of the work was Marcel Delannoy, a young musician who, practically unknown to American audiences, has already attracted some attention in France by the production in Paris of another ballet, "Le Fou de la Dame."

It was Miss Ruth Page, the director of choreography at Mr. Eckstein's Ravinian performances, who commissioned Marcel Delannoy to provide a new ballet for her and her company, and while this fishing in French waters may evoke cries and lamentations from those who protest that artistic encouragement, like charity, should begin at home, it is certain that the creator of "Cinderella" gave Miss Page ample justification for her exploitation of his gifts.

For there can be no doubt that M. Delannoy is a composer of admirable talent. Apparently he is fundamentally most in sympathy with the ideas and practices of the French modernists—most of all, perhaps, with those of the little band that used to be known as "Les Six"—but "Cinderella" is far from being a composition whose harmonic extravangances bite astringently into the ear. It is possible that M. Delannoy thought that Americans had not yet arrived at the artistic sophistication which permits the Parisian connoisseur to listen with rapture to the inventions of such composers as Milhaud or Arthur Honegger and that it would be better to temper his audacities with some of the tunefulness of an earlier and more benighted age.

Color and Effect

In providing Miss Page with the music for her ballet, M. Delannoy presented it to her in a form for full orchestra and in one for an orchestra of seven instruments. It was the latter that accompanied the pantomime at this first production. Such an organization would not seem to be productive of striking or brilliant results, yet it must be said that the French composer brought forth from it no little color and effect. The comedy given to the two ungracious sisters of Cinderella was amusingly reflected in his music and the dance pieces—notably a minuet of the eighteenth century genre—gave evidence of piquant and ingenious scoring. The small orchestra seemed ineffective only in the finale of the ballet, where the pompous strains that accompanied the triumph of Cinderella and the gentlemanly ecstasy of the Prince surged somewhat thinly from below the stage.

Miss Page accomplished a notable piece of work in the choreography which she designed for the ballet and in her individual interpretation of it. It was a mark of her sagacity that she chose a story that is familiar to all; for there was not a moment in "Cinderella" when the miming failed to carry its significance to the eye. It is one of the dancer's most excellent qualities that, like Anna Pavlova, she makes facial expression as well as physical activity bring out the meaning of the tale.

Technical Adroitness

But in giving credit to Miss Page for her ability as a mime, there must not be omitted a word of admiration for her elegance and technical adroitness in the dances, more particularly in that one in which she was associated with Prince Charming in the second division of the work. The two stepsisters, interpreted respectively by Fara Krasnopolsky and Serena Seymour, were given excellent characterizations and the Prince was mimed with skill and some fantasy by Blake Scott. Not a little of the success of the whole was due to the tact and care with which Eric de Lamarter directed his little orchestra. It should be said, too, that special and highly effective scenery was provided by Nicholas Remisoff.

Other first performances of the season at Ravinia were Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" (Aug. 19) and Massenet's "Thaïs" (Aug. 25). The first-named composition was made notable by the fine singing of Giovanni Martinelli, the Riccardo of its cast, and by that of Giuseppe Danise, its Renato, and of Mme. Rethberg, who interpreted the music of Amelia. Miss Florence Macbeth, too, gave a persuasive reading of the music—by no means easy—that Verdi allotted to the page Ulrica, and Mme. Claussen brought about a sonorous and appropriately horrific presentation of the Witch. Mr. Papi conducted with the dexterity that makes the Italian repertory at Ravinia so ingratiating and fine.

"Thaïs" was given with Yvonne Gall in the title rôle. It is pleasant to record the success of that artist in a part that needs the alluring vocal tone which is at her disposal. Miss Gall is not, however, an actress of more than ordinary affectiveness. Thaïs requires a certain amount of interpretative subtlety, and that quality is not among the French artist's possessions. Mr. Danise was Athanael. He, too, sang with beauty of voice and skill in handling it, yet like Miss Gall he saw into the histrionism of his rôle as in a glass darkly.

Old Keyboard Instruments

BY PHILIP JAMES

Author of "Early Keyboard Instruments"

I

LONDON

THE extent of the present revival of interest in old musical instruments may be gauged by the popularity of the annual Haslemere Festival under the direction of Dr. Arnold Dolmetsch, and by the activities of such a body as the Société de Musique d'Autrefois in Paris. These performances are inspired not only by the antiquary's natural interest in all relics of our past but also by a genuine desire to interpret accurately the vast mass of fine music written between the times of Byrd and of Mozart, and as far as possible to recapture, by the use of the contemporary instruments the actual sounds of a performance of it at the time of its composition.

Two groups of instruments especially have received attention with this end in view, the family of viols and the keyboard instruments; it is the latter that will be briefly considered here. These instruments excite our admiration not only by reason of their noble literature but also because they are in themselves works of superb craftsmanship.

It is unfortunately a common practice to class all old keyboard instruments together under the name "spinet"—a word that is consistently misused for any instrument of this kind prior to about 1800. To break its romantic spell and to recognize the existence of the clavichord, the virginals, the harpsichord and the square piano, it is first essential to understand that in the past several different methods of constructing stringed instruments with a keyboard have been followed. They are based on the various ways in which sound can be excited from a stretched string. The strings may be bowed as in the viols and violin; they may be plucked as in the harpsichord, or they may be struck as in the pianoforte. The first of these actions is beyond our present scope but the other two are employed in the instruments that we shall discuss.

Psaltery and Dulcimer

The keyboard was not established as a mechanical device until about the eleventh century, and then only on small portative organs and the hurdy-gurdy; for although the Greeks had used it on their water organs it seems to have disappeared after the fall of the Roman Empire. The history of the organ is so vast a subject that we must confine our attention to the domestic and secular instruments and content ourselves with noticing that the keyboard passed from the organ to other medieval instruments. These were the psaltery and the dulcimer. The strings of the former were plucked, either by little plectra or by the fingers, and from it are descended the virginals, spinet and harpischord; the strings of the latter were struck with small rods or hammers, and it is therefore the prototype of the piano. The clavichord stands apart by reason of both its origin and its action, which will presently be described.

The psaltery was a popular instrument in the middle ages, in both ecclesiastical and secular music. It was made in various sizes and shapes and was held by the player in various positions, but it was always a sound box over which from eight to 20 strings were stretched. There are innumerable representations of it in medieval art, especially in sculptures, stained glass and illuminated manuscripts. As an example, an initial letter E from the famous Louterell Psalter (c. 1340) shows King David playing, not his harp, but a psaltery of the type known in Italy as "stromento di porco" because of its supposed resemblance in outline to the profile of a pig.

The Double Psaltery

It was also made in triangular and trapeze shapes, and the double psaltery—so-called because it was strung on both sides of the sound box—was made in a shape resembling a miniature grand piano. This type is of special interest because it was probably to psalteries of this shape only that keys and an action were in the first instance added, and also it lasted until the eighteenth century, under such names as "Arpanetta," "Vleugelharp" and "Spitzharpe," by which time all the other forms of psaltery had long disappeared. This mechanization of the psaltery resulted in the birth of the three instruments with a plucked string action known as the virginals, spinet and harpsichord, which differ only in size, shape and a few constructional details.

The attribution of this important development to the thirteenth century seems reasonable, in view of the great advances made not only in music but in other arts at this period in which human achievement reached such an extraordinarily high level. But the first secular instrument to be provided with keys, in imitation of the small portative organs, was the comparatively unfamiliar clavichord, which descended from the primitive monochord. The monochord, as its name implies, was a single string stretched over a sound board, being used in the first place by the Greeks for expressing their rather severely mathematical attitude toward music. Beneath the single string there was a small movable bridge, by means of which varying lengths of the string could be measured off to make the notes of the scale on which the Greek modes were based. In time three more strings were added and it became a tetrachord, which was used for obtaining the eight musical tones which formed the basis of plain song as used in the mediæval church services. The addition of keys and more strings produced the clavichord.

The action of this instrument is of remarkable simplicity and remained practically unaltered throughout its long career which, together with that of the harpsichord, was cut short by the advent of the piano. On the end of each balanced key-lever is fixed a small metal blade known as the tangent. When the key is pressed down the tangent rises and strikes the string, at the same time measuring off the exact length of string required to produce the desired note. In other words it acts as one of the bridges. The tone is extremely small and it is perhaps for this reason that the clavichord is so unfamiliar to English-speaking people, who have always been credited with a love of loud music. This tradition is supported by the fact that there is believed to be only one English clavichord in existence. The earliest existing clavichords are, together with the oldest surviving spinets and harpsichords, of Italian provenance, and were made when the tide of the Renaissance was at full flood, and their emergence from an experimental state coincides with the golden age of music.

(This is the first of a series of two articles on this subject. The second will appear in an early issue.)

Neo-German and Neo-Classic

The Women in Wagner's Life, by Julius Kapp. Translated from the German by Hannah Waller. New York: Knopf. $4. Schumann, a Life of Suffering, by Victor Basch. Translated from the French by Catherine Alison Phillips. New York: Knopf. $3.50.

EACH of these books starts its career in English-speaking countries under a handicap imposed by its author—or perhaps in part by his translator. The first sentence of Herr Kapp's introductory chapter is: "The prime force in creative art is Eros"—a statement which needs more than bare assertion to sustain it. Then, such chapter headings as "Take Me, Wild Man of the Woods," or "Destined for me—lost to me—" do not encourage the reader to think he is embarking on an important study. Similarly, M. Basch's preface opens: "Is Schumann's life worth relating in detail? The answer is both yes and no." On which the reader might reasonably comment, "Well, perhaps I won't bother with it then." And the subtitle, "A Life of Suffering," is not happily chosen.

Nevertheless, both books are more important than these bad beginnings would lead the uninformed to suppose. Herr Kapp's study was first published in German in 1912 and has long been recognized as a contribution to the Wagner problem. The present volume is a translation of the German edition of 1929, which contains certain new material. It is described by the author as "an entirely new book." Perhaps this is an exaggeration, but it does contain some new letters which throw light on Wagner's relations with Minna, Cosima and Ludwig II. It is therefore a service to make the work available to those who have very little German, even though it contains no revelations for Wagner students. The rather sensational promise of its chapter headings and introduction are not of course borne out by its scholarly pages.

New Material

The new material is largely from the Burrell collection, made available to the author when he was rewriting his book, which he says "benefited most unexpectedly by the use I was able to make of these valuable documents, which in some cases put a perfectly new construction on things." To this reviewer that seems an overstatement. So far as he can discover, these documents rather tend to confirm the impression of Wagner's career that had already been made by the researches of Wagnerian scholars, among whom Herr Kapp is one of the most diligent. There is nothing, for example, to alter the accounts of the Green Hill incident, the Penzing idyl and the Laussot affair given by Mr. Ernest Newman in "Wagner as Man and Artist." We find that the "lost" letter of Wagner to Mathilde, which Minna opened, is not given in this volume, although the introduction speaks of its "first publication" in the original German edition. The contents of the letter, however, have been made known sufficiently to make clear why it brought about the catastrophe at Green Hill.

Thus this volume is valuable to Wagner students. It is also most entertaining reading. Herr Kapp quotes with apparent relish the familiar judgment of Frau Herwegh on Wagner: "This pocket edition of a man, this folio of vanity, heartlessness and egoism." He reveals ironically the absurdities and the inconsistencies of the man Wagner—the man who preached renunciation, but left it to be practiced by his wife and his friends; the man who could seriously rebuke Minna for her "breach of faith" in failing to obey his injunction not to mention to Mathilde the finding of the famous letter. The man is really irresistible—to us. To those who had to live with him or pay his bills, he seemed, no doubt, less amusing. But without defending his irregularities, we may ask ourselves if some special indulgence is not necessary in judging the conduct of a man who lived to produce "Tristan" and the "Meistersinger."

Byronic Virtues

Turning from the tempestuous career of Wagner, it seems not at all surprising that M. Basch should have thought it necessary to preface his Life of Schumann with an apology. Here was a career singularly wanting in dramatic appeal. Even the faults of Wagner were on the heroic scale; even the virtues of Schumann were Byronic. It is particularly difficult in the present period to feel deep sympathy with this precious young man who was so ardent but so ineffective a suitor, or for the rather unstable girl whom he wooed. To us today there seems something unreal about the long submission to Wieck. Nor does M. Basch incline us to be better disposed when he writes in his preface of "this interpreter of moral suffering, and palpitating emotion, of aspirations toward an Infinite full of mystery, and descents into unfathomable abysses." The author, in fact, is much too fond of palpitations and quiverings and tremblings.

Happily, the main body of the biography is less burdened with these extravagances than the preface. The story of the Schumanns is told with much sympathy and with a restraint that increases as the folios go by, until in the account of the final catastrophe at Endenich, rhetorical devices are abjured, and the tragedy stands forth unadorned.

M. Basch treats with delicacy and calm judgment the question of the relation between Brahms and Mme. Schumann. He concludes that "if the passionate affection which Brahms felt for her, and which she returned, gave her the strength and courage to discharge with success the hard task which Fate had laid upon her, we must absolve her, if, indeed, she has need of our absolution."

M. Basch's estimate of Schumann's place in music is perhaps too generous. Nevertheless his opinion is of value, if not as a judgment, at least as a plea. L. A. S.

Edgar Wallace Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At Wyndham's Theater, "The Case of the Frightened Lady," mystery play by Edgar Wallace. The cast:

Messenger ..... Edgar Lewis
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Det. Sergeant Totty, C.I.D. ..... Gordon Harker
Chief Det. Inspector Tanner, C.I.D. ..... W. Cronin-Wilson
Briggs ..... Jack Bligh
Wilmot ..... Douglas Payne
Lord Lebanon ..... Emlyn Williams
Kelver ..... Julian Royce
Gilder ..... Percy Parsons
Brooks ..... Finlay Currie
Lady Lebanon ..... Cathleen Nesbitt
Rawbans ..... Vincent Sternroyd
Isla ..... Joyce Kennedy

There were violent happenings and "strange goings-on," to quote one of the characters in Mr. Edgar Wallace's new play, at Marks Priory, manorial home of the Lebanons. When young Lord Lebanon called in Scotland Yard the detective staff was fascinated by the problem. Mr. W. Cronin-Wilson was a chief inspector full of intelligence and decision. At his elbow was the blunt, ready-witted sergeant of Mr. Gordon Harker, excellent company and a begetter of laughter from the opening episode in the inspector's room at Scotland Yard to the final conclusion where the problems set are resolved.

Miss Joyce Kennedy, as the frightened lady, succeeds in indicating the sinister forebodings that lurk in this historic castle. Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, as the chatelaine, Lady Lebanon, gives dignity and pathos to her part. The performance of Mr. Emlyn Williams was imaginatively and sensitively done, and the youthful peer harassed by these intangible threats commands our sympathy. Firm portraits were drawn by Mr. Percy Parsons and Mr. Finlay Currie, whose peculiar job as valets is as mystifying to us as to Mr. Julian Royce's butler.

Bands and Musical Culture

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

EVERYONE knows that in France music has the disadvantage of excessive centralization. All the live forces of musical art are concentrated solely in the capital. In spite of more or less touching pretensions, our largest provincial towns do not succeed in forming artistic centers of great brilliance. In Paris we have too many orchestras, too many concerts, too many recitals, too many singers, too many instrumentalists and too many teachers. But it is impossible to make our provincial musical life benefit by this vexatious surplus.

In Germany, towns like Leipzig, Stuttgart, Munich, Frankfort and 20 others can support orchestras and theaters that are not unworthy of those of Berlin. In France, the administrations have not yet realized the usefulness of an analogous decentralization. Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lille, Nancy, Nantes or Rouen should enjoy important subsidies that would enable them effectively to collaborate in the general artistic culture of all countries.

Alas, they do not even think of encouraging, as our neighbors do, those popular societies of music, those brass bands which, in spite of the modesty of their ambitions, exercise such a beneficial influence upon the masses by developing in the most prosaic circles a little flame of idealism and a thirst for poetry.

Element of Culture

Village music, with its well-polished instruments, its banners, its medals, its crowns of gold paper, its palms and its local competitions is an element of general culture the importance of which should not be underestimated.

France possesses excellent material with which to shine in such competitions. She lacks only the method, the application and the organization, as has been proved once more in the competition of "musiques d'harmonie" which has just ended at Berne. This competition, which was extremely brilliant, offered some precious lessons.

France was represented there, not in the ranks of competitors, but in the tribune of the jury, where a place of honor had been reserved for M. Pierre Dupont, the remarkable conductor of our Republican Guards Band.

A few months ago, the Guards Band took part in the competition at Zurich. It had a brilliant triumph there and the local press was unable to hide its amazement at the exceptional quality of the woodwind. A Zurich master was constrained to call to the attention of his countrymen the superiority of what he called "this astonishing aristocracy of sound and timbre." It was, moreover, following this revelation that the conductor of this body of the élite was called upon to take a place in the jury of this national competition at Berne.

Obviously, by the very fact of the merciless centralization of which we have been speaking, the Republican Guards Band constitutes a company of virtuosos of exceptional quality. But the Swiss critic's remark subsists nevertheless. France possesses not only unique clarinet and oboe players like those of the Guard, but woodwind instruments that are really without rivals. This is a question of manufacture upon which all the orchestral conductors of the world are agreed.

National Contrasts

The Swiss bands astonished us with their discipline, their precision, their conscientiousness and their energy. They showed splendid qualities and pulled off real tours de force of performance. They obtained, in particular, a blending and cohesion in the ensembles that showed a really admirable preparation. The execution of certain nuances and certain rubatos had something of the marvelous.

But, in the best bands, the tone of the flutes, oboes and clarinets was harsh, acid and crude. One was sorry to see such mediocre instruments in the hands of such conscientious players. In France, on the other hand, one is sometimes distressed to find tone material whose timbre is delicate, distinguished, supple and varied in indolent and ill-disciplined orchestras.

These facts have been known for a long time by professionals. One is not ignorant either that since Gabriel Pares, France has possessed a veritable rational technique of orchestration without strings. Our brass bands have now serious methods of work resting upon definite and professional bases of unassailable solidity.

The Berne competition, in spite of the astounding virtuosity displayed therein, proved that the Swiss still had recourse, in this form of musical expression, to the most ingenuous empiricism. On this point, the foreign bands which work so well are behind the French which work so badly.

It is inconceivable that such a situation should continue. How is it that there cannot be established between the different peoples such an elementary and such a natural exchange of material and method?

French and German Horns

When German conductors come to rehearse a French orchestra they do not stint their praise as to the superiority of our woodwind. Contrariwise, when we go to Germany we are enchanted to hear horns of a color that is a little more rustic and a little thicker than ours but whose stability, balance and clearness of articulation amaze us.

With us, the horn is an instrument whose timore is exquisite and whose tone is poetic. But the most efficient French virtuoso is incapable of answering for the stability of his notes. He is perpetually threatened by a "bubble." In rather quick passages it is almost impossible for him to take a phrase to the end without mishap.

We are used to it; we love the delicious color of our instruments in slow passages and on held notes. But it is really very pleasant to hear, in Germany, horns that are less delicate but more solid, playing with the certainty of a cornet-à-pistons the fanfares of Siegfried or the classical passages of the Beethoven symphonies.

In these circumstances why go on preserving jealously certain national errors, instead of making up our orchestras with what is best in the manufacture of instruments of every country? I am told that in America certain conductors have put these observations into practice. When, therefore, will Europe have the wisdom to do as much?

The Berne competition also enabled us to make a rather serious observation. We found in these performances many interesting French works. But, after more or less well supervised transcriptions, arrangements and adaptations, these works were sometimes rather disfigured. One noticed in particular some really inadmissible cuts.

This is a regrettable situation which cannot be ignored—our publishers who tyrannically substitute themselves for the composers do not here carry out their duty.

At a time when the gramophone and radio assure music such diffusion one may insist that such popularized texts should be authentic. If publishers refuse to realize this, music critics of all countries will know how to call them to order in the clearest and most precise manner.

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The School Plan of Arkansas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Little Rock, Ark.

"MY NEIGHBOR'S boy, he has to run over the mountains three miles to get to the school bus. In the winter time he has to go through the snow, and all he's got is tennis shoes, but he keeps right on agoin'. I just thought like as when I was in town, I'd come in to see if you could see he got fixed up with some shoes that would keep out the wet. He's a good boy, he is."

Wearing a bright red sweater that made him a marked man a mile off, a rangy, kindly faced farmer sat in the cluttered little office of the county superintendent of schools, and bespoke his neighbor's need. He had been up all night on a jury, hadn't had any sleep as yet, but before he started back to his farm amid the mountains of northern Arkansas, he made this necessary call.

The county superintendent, who was doubling as county Red Cross factor in the drought relief, took note. Any boy who wanted to go to school badly enough to foot it over the mountain tops virtually shod in sponges, certainly deserved better boots.

And at that, the youngster's long trudge over the mountain trail did not bring him to a school. No, the school was a long way off yet. Three miles of going through trees and over stones put him only by a roadside. And then the school bus came along and picked him up.

The Bus Ride

Sometimes it is an hour's ride on the bus to the school door. In a few isolated cases it's even longer. But at the end is school—a good-sized school and an up-to-date one. And on the way there perhaps the bus runs by one of the old log cabin schoolhouses—one room and maybe no windows—that used to do duty, until the consolidated school drained its children away.

Strong buildings like the old log schoolhouse are too good to be abandoned. Probably a mountainside family has moved in and is making it a home now, with a hot stove in the middle, and none too much room for its tenantry of a single family. Anyway, the bus rolls on, picks up children waiting here and there in little clusters, and by the time it pulls up at the school it is more fully packed with children than can be imagined.

The consolidated school is the finest building to be seen for many miles around, it is likely, there in the Ozark Mountains—neat, attractive, substantial, and large.

Up drives a Ford sedan, worn with long usage, a spare tire tied on in front and a pine crating for the United States mailbags in back. It is the through bus, though it does not look it, carrying the mail and passengers on a 100-mile trip through the mountains, one trip in and back during the day. It drops a passenger at the school. She is a teacher, who lives up the road in a little town 18 miles or so away. If the weather is good, and it is most of the time, this young lady will be back home when the bus makes its return trip late in the afternoon. But when there is a big snow, which puts the one-Ford transportation line out of business, she has to stay overnight at the home of one of her pupils.

Bright people, these consolidated school teachers, met in the mountains—young folks who frequently feel a pressure to push on and get in a few months at college in the summer if they can. Over half of these teachers have two or more years of college training. Sometimes "teacherages" are put up for them, homes that stand out on the landscape almost as prominently as the school.

Bright youngsters, these lads you see along the road or stuffing the school buses. Bright folks their parents. Sometimes they cling to unprofitable locations when near the consolidated school, though they could do better elsewhere, because they prefer to make it easier for their children later than for themselves now.

Bright Children Everywhere

And again, bright children you find in some of the big consolidated schools down in the plantation area of Arkansas—children of plantation owners, of tenants, and of "sharecroppers." And in the one-room and two-room schools of Arkansas, more of the same alert young folks.

Arkansas has a wealth of intelligent children but little wealth comparatively with which to buy them education. Nowhere in the United States does it stand out more boldly that economics and education go hand in hand. Where there is little readin' or writin' in the community, there hasn't been much money to use arithmetic on. In favored localities there may be more than enough.

As many school districts don't collect enough taxes to pay their teachers promptly, such pay them in scrip. Sometimes the bank or the general store will discount it, may-be at 15 per cent or more. Sometimes it can't even be discounted at the time and the best the teacher can do is to take it out in trade with the local merchant, who may maintain an emporium in a single room designed to meet all the needs of man and also of his livestock. But the teachers keep on teaching and children keep on coming to school. Yet not as many as there might be, nor do they stay in school as long as they should.

Arkansas is doing something about this. It is making big progress with its consolidated school program. It is now in the middle of a comprehensive system of public school reform. No state needs it worse than Arkansas, it is probable, and it is certain that none stands in better position to benefit by it, for Arkansas' school children need only opportunity.

[This article is in two parts. Part two will run Sept. 12.]

If You Like Art—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The college subjects that a person finds most interesting may serve as a fair guide to his future vocation. The University of Chicago, through a series of vocational guidance pamphlets, has undertaken to point out to students what practical business opportunities lie in the fields allied to his favorite subject.

Hugh S. Morrison, of the art department of the university, lists some of the more remunerative activities open to the person who has specialized in art.

Painting and sculpture, he says, offer but few practical opportunities. "The rewards to be obtained," he writes, "are more a matter of satisfying an acute personal urge to express a keenly felt sense of visual realities than a matter of making a living.

"In painting, the fields of portraiture and mural decoration have at present the most possibilities for well-paid commissions; and in sculpture, architectural decoration, particularly in relief, is the most promising field from a practical point of view."

Architecture is a far more "practical" profession, the pamphlet points out. Closely related to it are such vocations as city-planning and landscape architecture.

"The teaching of art in schools or colleges is one of the first fields that comes to mind. For college teaching in art, a master's degree is almost essential, and a doctor's degree will be found a great asset toward more rapid promotion. Colleges and universities all over the country, however, are at present trying to find persons with graduate training in the history of art to establish departments.

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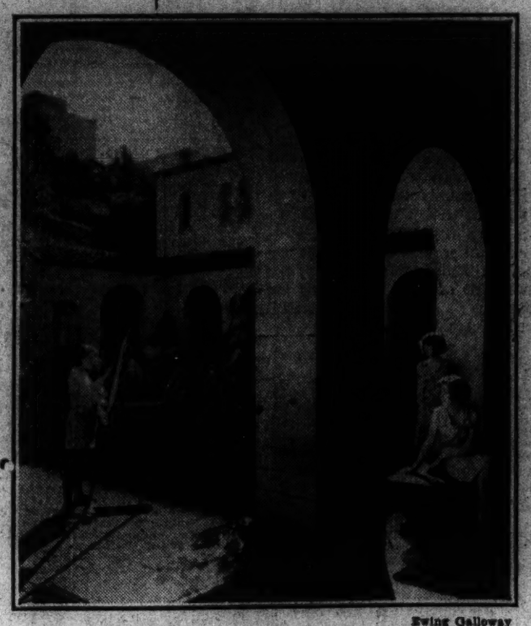
"Book illustration offers openings. Some important modern presses give unusual opportunities to persons well trained in this field.

"Art museums require people with training in both the practice and history of art. Museums all over the country are expanding their programs, particularly with regard to museum organization and museum instruction.

"Last but not least for students who are bibliophiles the direction of an art section of a bookstore has fascinating possibilities."

[The last of this series of six short articles based on a set of pamphlets issued by the University of Chicago will appear in the near future.]



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Fine arts in the last few years has been taking a more and more serious place in regular curriculums. High schools, colleges, special schools and summer schools have large departments in this field. San Francisco is an important art center and does much to promote its growth.

▼ ▼ The Parent ▼ ▼

West Somerville, Mass.

Dear Editors:

After having the most harmonious summer vacation at home which this family of three little children of 3, 6 and 9 has ever experienced, it is a pleasure to share with other parents the secrets we discovered.

At the beginning of the summer we enumerated the various irritations we had encountered other summers and thoughtfully worked out solutions. Constant eating between meals or teasing for candy, ginger ale and ice cream were ruled out. The three regular meals a day have been served, and two very special lunches, one at 10:30 in the morning, and the other at 3:30 in the afternoon. These lunches are simple to prepare, cookies and a drink—milk shakes, fruit punch, ginger ale, with an occasional surprise of candy or fruit. These were served on the low play table on the sun porch. The periods served successfully as a break in the day, for the little folks had something to which to look forward when playing became tiresome. One can afford to be patient when "party time" is but a short while away!

When a child showed tendencies toward being aggressive, he did not quarrel about the request that he go to his own room until his thought was calm and unselfed; for in his room were books, and a game or two which was never taken out for general play. One lad had a collection of stamps which he was preparing for the stamp book. The girl had several families of paper dolls, and the little one, his tinker toys.

Each child has had regular duties to perform which relieve busy mother tremendously. It is great fun to follow camp routine with the making of one's bed and tidying up one's room, with inspection a little later by Counselor Mother. Waste baskets, garbage and milk bottles were taken care of at the same time. Occasionally we heard an exchange of duties arranged, but the parents did not interfere.

Two things helped eliminate the "Mother, what shall we do?": A 15-minute period after breakfast in which Mother read to them material which would help them in their Sunday school classes; and again at 5, after Mother had the dinner prepared to cook; this time a story hour. The lovely things in the Monitor were used first, and then the story books which had stood waiting for a convenient time. The half-hour period was worth waiting for, and worth leaving Mother alone the rest of the day!

The second agency was a box of cards with directions:

Play radio softly
Take a trip all around the house to see if it is tidy enough for company
Play in the sand box
Play house
Practice piano lesson for 15 minutes
Play puzzles
Play tinker toys in Little Boy's room
Draw designs with colored crayons
Big Boy read a story aloud
Go out and ride wheels (tricycles and bicycle)
Water the flowers
Look at picture books

In a glass jar all the pennies were collected. Each week a trip was made with the collection made that week. If there were enough, a boat trip to a lovely beach was in order. If there were few, a street car ride to the river, to a museum or to the country did just as well.

Instead of being glad now that school is opening for the two older children, Mother is looking forward to the next vacation.

(Mrs.) H. M. N.

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Friends:

I would like to contribute a few ideas, in return for the pleasure I have received from the Parent Column. In the family of a friend of mine where there are three daughters the mother introduced a rainy day amusement when the oldest was seven, the others four and five. She had saved pictures of children, animals, interesting or attractive scenes and pictures from foreign countries for some time. A loose-leaf notebook and the necessary stationery was supplied and the children pasted in pictures that they thought illustrated their favorite books. Two books were never put on one page, so pictures could be added and the pages rearranged.

When Irene began geography at school a new notebook was begun, with a section for each place studied. The mother found one or more stories about every country before the class reached it, and the names of these books, with pictures of the place, were added. Such pictures as those recently published about the Byrd expedition can be saved for this purpose. From such books as "The Esquimaux Twins," and others of this series, "Nobody's Boy," "Heidi," or "Donkey John of the Toy Valley" the child learns to know the dress, houses, the work, the nature of the country and the characteristics of the people, and he also feels that less tangible thing, its atmosphere.

After the youngest began geography, while the others were still having it, the mother suggested an imaginary tour of the world. Several evenings a week were devoted to planning an itinerary and discussing the "places visited that day." Irene got valuable experience in composition, writing accounts of what they did, and a good review of her earlier work in geography, and all three grew very fond of looking up information to contribute. The mother and an aunt had been abroad, and could add many personal experiences to the imaginary ones of the children.

When their class at school studied the United States these children learned how different it is in various parts from "Understood Betsy," with its picture of the practical New England farmer, and the view of romance in French New Orleans offered in "Toinette's Philip" or "The Story of Babette."

Their reading was carefully planned to supplement the history class at school. At one time they read, at home, Dickens' "Child's History of England," "Eleanor Arden, Royalist," and "Merrylips," and at another "The Lucky Sixpence" and its three sequels made the American Revolution much more interesting than the textbook alone could have done.

I am myself the daughter of a librarian, and would be glad to correspond with anyone interested in introducing children to the right books.

(Miss) O. G. T.

The Ways of Negatives

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us are wont to heed the oft-repeated admonition not to "double the negative," and are not likely to be found guilty of a verbal offense such as, "I didn't have none." Ure only one negative—so runs the rule—to express a single negative idea. Many, however, are apparently unaware that this holds not only for actual negations but also for expressions that we may call near negations, such as, "She has hardly any leisure," which is almost equivalent to, "She has no leisure." The incorrect "She hasn't hardly any leisure," virtually a double negative, is often heard. Similar in force to *hardly* are *scarcely*, *only*, and *but* in the sense of *only*. The following are examples of the kind of sentences in which an unnecessary negative is liable to intrude:

She could scarcely believe it. (Not: She couldn't scarcely . . .) They attended only two concerts at the Stadium. (Not: They didn't attend only . . .)

There are but three more days. (Not: There aren't but three . . .)

His latest book isn't a novel, either. (Not: neither) She never forgets the amenities, even under the most trying conditions. (Not: not even . . .)

The foregoing, however, must not be taken to imply that a negative may not be doubled with perfect propriety to make an affirmative, as in the sentence, "There was no achievement in the field of aviation to which he did not aspire." The two negatives *no* and *not* cancel each other, and we have an affirmative equivalent to "He aspired to every achievement"... but more forcefully stated. Which is stronger, "She has tried everything" or "There is nothing she hasn't tried?"

Careful speakers object to the following: "He cannot help but admit it," preferring "He cannot help admitting it" or—rather more formally—"He cannot but admit it." They maintain that *cannot help* is a special form of double negative, and amounts to an affirmative. "He cannot help admitting it" is equivalent to "He admits it." Inserting the negative *but* gives us three negatives, surely an oversupply.

In the sentence, "I can't seem to reach it," we have a misplaced negative. A moment's thought will show that not *seem* but *reach* is the word to be negatived. "I seem unable to reach it" expresses the meaning exactly.

As a pair word or correlative of *neither*, *nor* should always be used; but as correlatives of *no*, *not*, *never*, we have the choice of *or* or *nor*.

They have neither the taste nor the time for that diversion.
No complaint has been made or (nor) even suggested.
They do not remember the names or (nor) the addresses.
He never made the least effort to justify himself or (nor) tried to refute the charge.

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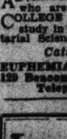
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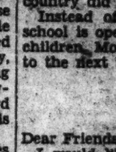
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Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A THOUGHTFUL and successful mother of my acquaintance was speaking of the high investment value of laughter and good humor in the home.

"In training my children I have always tried to realize the supreme importance of the sunny home atmosphere," this mother said. "Particularly at times of stress, when a clash of wills seems imminent, it can be a heaven-sent blessing to parent and child alike, turning the balance in the direction of harmony and love, and making discipline unnecessary.

"If we study our child, we shall realize that his instinct is to crave happiness and good will. Deep down in his heart, the last thing he wishes is to be at odds with his father or mother. On one occasion when my son and I had been through a difficult half hour, I asked him, after understanding had been restored, how he came to talk and behave as he had.

"'I didn't mean to, Mother,' was his reply. 'I was surprised as anything when I heard myself saying those things. And then after I had, I was so ashamed, I couldn't take it back.'

"Can we not all vividly recall such occasions from our own childhoods? Those moments of heart-chilling dismay when we had already forgotten how the trouble started, and remembered only the unintentioned, hasty words that had blurted through our lips, words that seemed so hopelessly beyond explaining that all we could think was: 'After what I've said—or done—now, I can't go back. I've got to stick it out.'

Without Dishonor

"How thankfully, at such a time, the child welcomes the opportunity of peace and virtual surrender—without dishonor, as it seems to him! How priceless the blessing to all concerned is the realization of sympathing and understanding conveyed by the jolly laugh, the joke, the sagacious turning aside of the difficulty!

"On one occasion that I recall, my daughter had arrived at home at 12:30 a. m. from a party which she was supposed to have left at 11. I was perturbed. Yet I realized that she might have a reason for the delay that seemed adequate to her, though she feared that it would be unacceptable to me. I knew she would be tense, inwardly braced, on the defensive against the reproof that she anticipated.

"I met her at the door with a smile, some jolly word. Even as I spoke, I could feel the tension relax. We sat down and chatted good-humoredly about the party. Relief and happiness took the place of the anxiety on her face. I kissed her good night without once mentioning the delay.

"I did not fear that disciplinary control had been weakened by my passing by of the opportunity to assert it. The gentle word that turns aside anger never diminished the authority of him who uttered it. Moments when the spirits of both parent and child are at pitch are no times for corrective measures. But because daughter was not reproved the moment she arrived at home did not mean that she was permitted to feel that she was doing whatever she liked without supervision. The next morning I asked her quietly how it happened. We considered the set of circumstances which she described, and I pointed out the means she might have used to be punctual. I reminded her lovingly that her respect for herself and the respect of others for her depended on her keeping her engagements as exactly as was humanly possible. I think I succeeded in helping her, without alienating her confidence. The quiet hours when sympathy rules and hearts are close akin are the occasions for those quiet, confidential talks when the child can be told of his shortcomings without awakening resentment, when his coöperation in overcoming them is most easily enlisted.

A Ready Support

"And not alone at these times of stress, but all the time," this mother continued, "laughter and good humor are a strong and ready support. They can make the home an ever-powerful influence for wholesome living and a blessed memory in later years—or, by their absence, something very close to the opposite. I have in mind a home of very moderate means and many children, in which the rooms were often untidy and confusion seemed to reign. Yet within that house was jolliness and unvarying good will. And the four or five sons and daughters of that family have grown up to achieve notable successes in character and happiness building. Instances of the contrary situation are too numerous to need mention. Laughter and happiness are the spiritual food of the child, as vital a need for his wholesome development as is sunshine for growing plants. A single word of the right or wrong kind can determine the course of a whole day, filling it with the spirit of harmony and the will to right doing, or the reverse.

Dignity Suffered, But—

"I was calling one day at the home of a lady who had a little son, aged 7. Visiting him that day was another little boy of about the same age. It became Junior's duty, as host, to accord his guest the major rights in the use of the new sled. But Junior objected.

"His mother had two ways to handle the situation. She could have met defiance with authority and ordered Junior to give over the sled, producing stubbornness, tears and resentment. She did nothing of the kind. She diverted Junior's thoughts elsewhere for a moment with a smile-producing joke or a jolly word, and then made use of the somewhat heroic expedient of taking the first slide on the little sled herself. Dignity suffered for a moment, but the resulting squeals of laughter and instant ending of her difficulties were her reward.

"Children are surpassingly keen detectors of the spirits behind the facial masks of their elders. How acutely, anxiously, even, we have seen them watching their parents' countenances to catch the fleeting nuances of expression! And how instantly and perfectly their own conduct thereafter reflected the spiritual qualities that they had discerned in their mothers and fathers!

"Even more vitally does the need for the sunny atmosphere continue into adolescence. We all know those homes from which the boys and girls of high school age are always absent, seeking their pleasures outside. I am acquainted with one or two where the contrary is the rule, where nightly the whole family gathers in the living room, where the sons and daughters still find their chief pleasures with their parents and with each other. And these homes are the ones in which laughter and the jolly word are the rule and not the exception."

J. A. G.

Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

USUALLY in quite the wrong way, and often far too much, are the virtues of obedience extolled. For one thing it is the negative side of the picture which is stressed, as a rule, at the expense of the positive. "Go and see what baby's doing . . . and tell him he mustn't."!

This is a pity. The positive side of life is so much more virile, and therefore so much more arresting; and it is these things which count most, in the end.

The value of this positive aspect of obedience was brought sharply home by two, of many, farmyard incidents, witnessed this summer. The particular point they illustrate is "protection."

One Example

A mother hen and some tiny chicks provide the first example. Some scraps of tomato skins are thrown, and the babies, doubtless attracted by the bright color, rush excitedly toward them. They are on the very point of sampling this new joy when the ever watchful mother, stalking sedately behind the flying youngsters, mistrustful of their untutored eagerness, gives one sharp "squawk." It sounds like a command—and it evidently is one. The tiny beaks, poised to sample, stay their peck. Not until they hear the permissory half-chuckle half-gurgle of complacent mother-henhood do they fall voraciously upon the tempting morsel.

And again—a flaming evening of June. All things seem to radiate peace and love. Three generations of chickens scratch and peck, cluck and cheep among the tall grass, the nettles, the dandelions and thistles of that chickens' paradise—a neglected garden. The slanting sun mellows the red brick of the old farmhouse and throws long shadows over the old black barn—tiled, moss-grown, purple with lichen and age. A deep tranquillity broods over all.

One Squawk

Suddenly—one warning squawk! Each full-grown hen becomes a statue, frozen to acute yet motionless rigidity as if from a glimpse of the Medusa head.

At the same moment the young chicks fade into the landscape—noiselessly, like a well-trained army on the approach of hostile aircraft.

For a full minute nothing stirs or makes a sound in that suddenly changed farmyard. Even the sun seems to shine less warmly.

What has happened?

Sitting on the black barn's roof-ridge—half hidden in the shade of the great square chimney stack of the near-by house—is an ominous figure.

A hawk!

As it rises and swoops effortless away, foiled by that instant unquestioning obedience to a single warning squawk, the farmyard comes to life. The evening sun glows full once more. Peace and love resume their seemingly interrupted sway.

Obedience again has proved her worth.

Ewing Galloway

ON A PLAYGROUND THAT UNDERSTANDS THE CHILD
And Where Supervision Often Wisely Withdraws From the Immediate Scene.

While there is such a thing as too much apparatus on a playground, as there can be too many mechanical toys in the playroom, there are a few things of this kind that actually do give the child certain fundamental delights. Most children will run to a slide.

English Schoolboys Entertained by Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Glos., Eng.

TWENTY-FIVE boys and teachers, mainly from Wycliffe College, Gloucestershire, Eng., returned recently from a visit to Greece. This was the first educational tour "to the land of Hellas" organized for English boys and was arranged between the British chaplain in Athens and the Greek Government. With the aid of M. Melas, director-general of Hellenic tourist traffic, and the American Express Company, a trip was planned at an amazingly low cost. The boys were away three weeks at a total cost of £15 a head—£5 each way for the journey to Athens and home again, and £5 for 12 days in Greece itself. There was some "roughing it" to be done, but this was amply compensated for by the hearty welcome which the English visitors everywhere received.

The small Greek steamer Andros carried the party from Marseilles to the Piraeus, where the English visitors were welcomed by representatives of the Greek Government. A police official told them that any assistance needed would be gladly given both in Athens and in the other towns included in the tour.

First in Athens

The first three days were spent in Athens. The ruins of the Temple of Zeus, and the Theseion—the best preserved building of the ancient Greek world—were visited, and a member of the American School of Archæology proved a most interesting guide over the Acropolis.

From Athens a drive was taken north to Daphni, to see a small but beautifully proportioned Byzantine church, dating from 1000 A. D., with dome and walls extensively covered with mosaics on a gold ground; then on past sacred salt lakes (fishing preserves of early priests), to Eleusis, the home of ancient mystic rites.

Early one morning the boys left Athens, in a coach placed at their convenience by the Government, for a week's tour of the Peloponnesus. A short train journey brought them to Bralo, where five motorcars waited to take them to Delphi, 2000 feet up among the mountains.

Overlooking olive groves and currant vineyards on the distant slopes beneath the white-capped hills, lie the ruins of the Temple of Apollo, which are reached by the Sacred Way up the hillside. Further on came the theater, whose seating is wonderfully preserved, and finally the Stadium, 200 feet in length. The seats here, abutting as usual on the mountain slope, are well preserved, and the sockets in the ground, which marked the runners' starting points are clearly visible.

Four hours in a motorboat across the deep blue Corinth Gulf, with Parnassus resplendent in snowy mantle watching all the way, brought the boys to Aigion. Not far from here they took the little rack-and-pinion railway up the Mega Spelion Gorge. In an hour the gorge was left behind, and the party set off on foot up the rough hill track (while donkeys followed with the baggage), to the monastery of Mega Spelion, 3000 feet above the sea.

Then to Olympia

After a cordial welcome by the local member of Parliament at the large and busy port of Patras, the party visited Olympia, where they saw the pedestals which carried the Zanes—statues to Zeus, erected as a fine by any competitor in the Olympic Games who broke the rules!

Two nights were spent at Tripolis from which a visit was made to Sparta.

Before leaving Athens, the party was entertained at tea at the British Legation by the Minister, and Mrs. Patrick Ramsay; and the Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, sent a message of regret that absence from the capital prevented him from greeting the English visitors in person. That same evening an interesting lecture, sketching the history of Greece from ancient to modern times, was given by Mr. Miller at the British School of Archæology.

So ended this fascinating trip, during which a few English boys had learned, at first hand, something of the greatness of an ancient people. Each one felt it impossible to express his thanks too warmly to the Greek people for doing so much to make him "at home."

Youth's Bundle of Faggots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a secondary level teacher of history—a man considered so learned in the matter of *methods* that he is employed in the summer by a university to lecture other teachers. Yet I heard him deploring the fact that boys from one of his classes had sat up all night before an examination—playing cards. There isn't a sparkle in the man. He is considered a bore. In the same school, I know a group of boys who sat up all night with their biology instructor to watch the emergence of butterflies. The biologist has a gift. But he is required to attend summer school to take courses in education; indeed, he took a course under his colleague—the history shark!

A good teacher—whether he be a pedagogue or a scout master or a juvenile officer or a parent—is one who, by the example of his own eagerness, his own skill and thoroughness, the twinkle of his eye, the thrill of his voice, the good humor and tolerance of his judgments, the sheer winsomeness of his eccentricities, can stir drowsy youngsters to shake off their inertias and even go wild about some pursuit.

Changings of methods and curricula, adding equipment, testing for this and that, is all very well. But more shoud be said for something often forgotten—for that art of teaching which is splendid and effective because it is spontaneous and sparkling and can do its work, whether or no.

To Be His Own Teacher

The fundamental purpose of all educational effort, in and out of school and home, is to quicken the young to be their own best teachers. Directed self-education is real and penetrating; it is the kind the child will not resist; it depends on an aroused intrinsic curiosity.

Until the formal processes of stuffing begin, the child is permitted to be his own instructor. That is to say it is his own native eagerness that keeps him bright and open-eyed. Learning is fun; it is a kind of flaming of the individuality; it is not the mere filling of a passive jug.

It is true and fortunate that in the nursery and the kindergarten, the fire of childhood, which is ready to smelt all sorts of raw material, is not immediately smothered. The eyes, the hands, the mental attitude are still impulsively eager and ready. The routines are not yet palling; the taskmaster procedures are yet to come.

And come they do. Adults begin to suspect the child of being unwilling to earn. He is looked upon with increasing suspicion. Coercion and the police system appear. We hear the child complaining, "Oh boy, I sure am fed up on school!" The adults concerned find themselves in a state of bewilderment similar to that of the traveler with the immovable donkey. To prod, to whip, to shove, to dynamite, is the question.

Who or what is to induce the youngster to exert himself; how is his sullen self-repression to be destroyed; can his latent woodpile be put to work?

There are the extremists who feel that the easily corrupted possibilities and appetites of the child can best be guarded and unfolded by a laissez faire policy. "Let the kid alone. Don't coddle and discipline him in a hothouse. Put him outdoors in rich soil. Stir his roots occasionally. He'll grow. And allow him to be a healthy common dandelion if that is his bent, not a caricature of a rose."

And there will, of course, always be those other extremists who, like Dickens's schoolmistress, make it their system "not to encourage a child's mind to expand itself like a young flower, but to open it by force like an oyster."

Worth of a Good Teacher

The wise will beware of extremists; they will not be too heavy about systems or machinery or theories. For a good teacher is worth more than all the systems in the world. He is that person—he may or may not be in the schools—who can stir a youngster's hunger for knowledge or experience. He sets the faggots ablaze. He trades frankly on the child's keen love of delight and thrills. He does not dare to mawl the natural impulses with Philistine hands. His manner is exuberant and refreshing; he is likely to be a grown play boy with a wide-eyed wonder of his own.

There is a perpetually energetic gardener in a western city. Each new perfect blossom seems to change his whole life. Four boys in the neighborhood developed remarkable flower gardens under this man's direction, despite the fact that they had been advised against "that mere mucking in the dirt." But the unconscious zeal of the good teacher defeated the unsound advice. One of the two boys is studying landscape gardening, the other is doing well with his own nursery.

The significant thing about the gardener is that he is an ardent student first and teacher only incidentally. His enthusiasm succeeds in directing young lives where the chilled advice of the professional pedagogue fails.

What children need, more than analysis, is challenge. And there is exactly that in the very manner and personality of the genuine teacher.

F. C.

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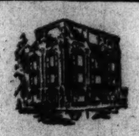

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Mantels, Formal and Informal

Important in Striking Individual Note

By ALLAN W. SMITH

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE living-room mantel offers an excellent opportunity to express the character of a house, and, in fact, since this mantel is generally the focus and center of interest of the most important room, it can give the keynote for the entire interior. The design depends largely upon the effect which one wishes to produce. Mantels may express, for instance, the character of a formal eighteenth century drawing room, a hall of a French château, a Spanish, or a modern room.

For the formal style no mantels are better suited than those designed by Robert and James Adam, the popular architects of the English Regency. Their mantels, many of which are still preserved in famous London houses, have a character which can be well copied for our present-day uses.

These mantels, as the first illustration indicates, are characterized by a simplified classic design and by a restrained use of delicate ornament. The Adam brothers, beginning their work at a time when Pompeii had been newly discovered, and when interest in classic things was reviving, copied the thin Pompeian vases and these, together with urns, lamps, small delicate reliefs and flutings, are noticeable features of their style.

Classic in Tone

Adam mantels are at their best when brought out in white against a light gray, cream or pale green wall surface. All the colors that are used should be of the lightest possible pastel shades. The first impression of a room in this style is one of extreme grace and restraint.

For the band of stone, usually about eight inches wide, which separates the wood of the mantel from the actual opening of the fireplace, marble in this case snould be used—either white marble with a gray vein or greenish marble; the color would depend largely upon that of the walls. Black marble will sometimes produce a strong effect in mantels of this type. The illustration also shows a face screen and an apron for the hearth.

The Adam style of decoration has become quite popular recently and manufacturers have brought out excellent furniture to accompany it. Many especially beautiful fabrics have been designed in this style and these might be used to good advantage in fireside chairs, sofas and foot stools. Mantels of this type seem to demand vases for their decoration and none would be more ornamental or appropriate than the blue Wedgwood vases which were produced at this period.

Georgian Style

Another type, better suited perhaps to the informal living room, is the one shown in the second illustration —a modern interpretation of a Georgian mantelpiece. A single wide molding is carried around the fireplace and a shelf is connected to this by a curved panel.

This type of mantel, which is quite inexpensive, may be painted white or the natural grain and color of the wood may be brought out by an unvarnished waxed finish. The informal character of the room may be accentuated by hand-finished walls or by a type of wall finish secured by applying canvas to the walls and constructing panels of thin moldings. The entire wall surface painted a light cream or other warm pastel shade would give a good background for the natural color of the wood.

In order to accent the intimate effect, face brick instead of marble might be used in the band between the mantel and the fireplace opening, or glazed tiles, which show to excellent advantage here, might be arranged in an alternate pattern, a tile of blue followed by one of white. This latter arrangement of blue and white tiles produces an especially vibrant effect when both the wall surface and woodwork are white.

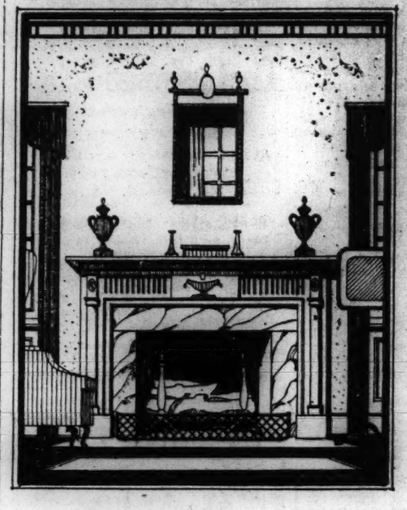
Backgrounds

The hearth, with mantels of this latter type, might be constructed of field stones selected for their color and laid in cement, or brick laid in a herringbone pattern.

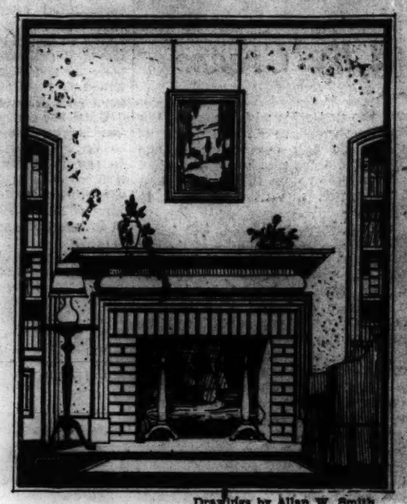
When the room is formal enough to permit their use, the decorative effect of a mantel can be increased by tying it to its background with panels; either with wainscot as in English or Georgian rooms or with panels constructed of moldings applied to a plaster background, as suggested above. These panels should provide wall space above the mantel for a mirror or an appropriate oil painting, and this, with the mantel, will make a vigorous central motif for the room.

Fortunate indeed is the old house which still has its Victorian mantel, for with this syle at last coming into its own, these mantels are being sought out more and more. At a recent flower exhibition which the writer attended, one of the classes in which a prise was awarded was entitled "A Group Consisting of a Bowl of Flowers and a Mantel." Many long-cherished mantels, Georgian, American Empire, Victorian and even modern, had been taken from houses and brought to the exhibition, but none made a better showing than the Victorian mantels. These were at their best when exhibited with their quaint bric-a-brac, old flower vases, little statuettes, oval picture frames and clocks.

Mantels, symbolizing as they do the tradition of fireside and home, are too important not to be the individualized. The home designer has missed a great opportunity to create something beautiful as well as an opportunity to express his personal taste, if he has failed to choose or have designed a mantel which interprets the character of his dwelling.



A Mantel in the Formal Adam Style of the Early Nineteenth Century, Classic in Detail.



A Modern Interpretation of a Georgian Mantel for an Informal Room.

Drawings by Allan W. Smith

A Modern Garden of Old Provence. France. J. B. Dantal, Golfe Juan, Landscape Architect.

Gardens of Old Provence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cannes, France.

THERE is no great uniformity in Provençal gardens; on the other hand, there is a very notable variety. So much depends on the configuration and size of the ground, the site, and many other considerations.

As a French writer has said: "One must dress nature as one dresses a woman, in harmonizing the proportions, the lines and the tonalities. A beautiful house is only realized in a beautiful garden, and the beauty can only be conceived in the clever interpretation of the character and environment."

A beautiful landscape garden, which has recently been evolved at Argeville, lies in a hollow dell of blue hills surrounded by pine woods. It is an immense park in flower, with wide drives, artistic fountains ornamented with graceful nymphs, decorative ceramic and stone vases on pedestals covered with overflowing floral drapings, and old Roman walls luxuriant with climbing roses and geraniums. Vast stretches of undulating somber green lawns are jeweled with large beds of flowers in gorgeous colorings, and bordered with brilliant ranunculi and giant stocks in pastel shades. Up under the pines, the slopes have been turned into rock gardens, with basins for water lilies and goldfish, and rounded stone benches in sheltered corners.

In the older gardens, the keynote is abundance. Charming varieties of wistaria riot over pergolas, climb the trees, cover the summerhouses, droop over verandas and shelter the walks. Climbing roses, with farflung arms, fill the garden with beauty and perfume. Mimosa, flowering almonds, acacias and Judas trees all bring their lavish gifts to the feast. Even the outside walls which face the street are draped with bougainvillea, wistaria and geraniums. Each month has its flowers; each flower has its appeal; each garden has its charm.

The more essential features of Provençal gardens have varied little during the last century. Terraces, balustrades, flagged paths, colonnades, mirror ponds, flowering shrubs, stately trees and mosaics are still characteristic of the Provençal garden today.

Flagged paths, made of flat or rounded stones, have their crevices filled with grass, violets, lavender or pansies. Rustic colonnades, built of wood, brick or stone, support vines or roses. Trees and flowering shrubs furnish precious shade in summer. Among the trees the cypress and olives are most appreciated. The cypress plays a double rôle: not only is it picturesque and decorative, but it acts as a wind break to protect the garden. Olive trees, with their silvery, gray-green foliage, form an integral part of Provençal color. Ponds not only make an effective mirror for the flowers surrounding them, but are beautiful in themselves when wearing an inside dress of turquoise blue majolica and framed with a mosaic of brick in tones of red and rose.

The Outdoor Living Room

Should Be Included in the Garden Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE improvement of home grounds in the United States, the providing of an outdoor living room in the garden is receiving much attention. The idea is not a new one for in England this feature has been considered a part of the home. As the houses in the towns are quite near the street, the plot behind is inclosed for privacy and planted to lawn with a few shrubs and vines added to give the proper garden atmosphere.

In Germany and the Scandinavian countries a retreat, made by the planting together closely of upright trees and shrubs either square or round, has been a feature of the home grounds in country districts for a long time. This was not always joined to the house or artistically connected with it as is now the custom. It, however, expressed a longing for a space out of doors bounded by greenery and affording privacy, and was provided even where the owner had no well defined ideas of artistic adornment of home grounds.

In the United States the effort is made to fit the outdoor living room into the plan for the grounds in order that all parts may be in harmony. As the idea of garden improvement is becoming prevalent and people are seeking to make the surroundings of their dwellings beautiful and artistic, this feature, which appeals to us because it provides opportunity for rest and quiet enjoyment, is receiving attention. Some portions of the grounds are enjoyed while strolling about, while this one invites us to linger.

It may be provided with comfortable chairs in the shade and a table for informal luncheons. Small garden parties may be given in such an inclosure, while on the green turf the children have an ideal place for play. The outdoor living room therefore is serviceable in many respects and adds much to the enjoyment of home life.

Privacy and Shade

The chief essentials are privacy, shade and an open space of lawn. The turf is the carpet and the shrubs and vines inclosing the space are the walls. To encompass the retreat one may use large shrubs or a lattice fence covered with vines. Either method is satisfactory, the choice depending upon the surroundings and the taste of the owner.

On some grounds the outdoor living room may be located to the east or northeast of large trees in order to obtain shade in the afternoon when this portion of the garden is used the most, as leisure hours usually come during the latter part of the day. In landscaping new grounds the planting may be so designed as to furnish the desired shade.

In planting the inclosure with shrubs several kinds may be used to give variety in foliage and habit of growth. An even top line can be avoided by selecting shrubs of unequal height. Suitable ones are the high-bush cranberry, spirea Van Houttei, deutzias, lilacs, Tartarian bush honeysuckle, ninebark, common elder, mock orange, common hazel, purple hazel and red-twig dogwood. Where grounds are limited, lattice fences will conserve space. The inclosure may be so planned that undesirable views are screened and pleasant vistas left in full view over low shrubs.

To build a one-sided arbor as a part of the inclosure and plant grapes for a cover is a quick way to obtain shade. The grapes should have full sun on the outside, while the roof part may extend inward, thus providing underneath a space for a seat. As grapes grow quickly, shade will be obtained within two years, if strong vines are planted.

The outdoor living room may occupy the entire portion of the small city lot, or where more ground is available, just one section of the garden. The most desirable arrangement, however, is to make the outdoor living room of limited size, 25 by 28 feet or 30 by 34 feet. Under some conditions it may be desirable to have it much larger. It may be separated from the rest of the garden by a pergola covered with roses.

Bird Bath for Interest

A bird bath is always desirable, and this should be elevated and away from trees so the winged friends need not fear cats. To attract the birds, trees and shrubs producing berries may be planted. Desirable ones are the high-bush cranberry, red mulberry, scarlet thorn, English haw, Tartarian bush honeysuckle, mountain ash, red-fruited elderberry and black chokeberry. The high-bush cranberry especially deserves a place, both on account of its flowers in late spring and the brilliantly colored foliage in the fall.

In a corner may be a pool which need not be elaborate or take up much space, but nevertheless may be a delightful addition to the garden. A corner that is in full sun will be the best location for the pool, and it should be against the shrubbery where the reflection of the bushes in the water will give a pleasing effect. With that idea in mind most of the surface will be left as open water, and one lily plant will be sufficient.

The placing of a few large rocks so they are half buried in the ground on the far side near the shrubs, with some of them extending into the edge of the pool, will further add to the attractiveness of this corner of the garden. The touch of character given by the rocks is fine, for their outline is the same the year round while that of the shrubs and plants changes. About the rocks may be set a few plants to arouse interest.

ELIAS NELSON.

Lost Lode—A Cabin in the Pines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Spokane, Wash.

DOTTED over the Northwest are log cabins built by early settlers and abandoned years ago for one reason or another. Perhaps near-by mines have given out, or lumber activity has moved off to another part of the Northwest, and so forth. These may be bought for very little.

When we bought ours it was sadly in need of repairs. Windows were out, the door was off its hinges and the roof leaked. But the logs were in good condition and they were well chinked up. It was perched high up on a mountain side overlooking Lake Cœur d'Alene.

While the roof was being repaired and shingled, we decided to have the upper part of the cabin shingled also and an opening cut for a window in the peak. This gave us much more light inside. The old rafters we left just as they were and we found these a good place to store things such as snowshoes, skis, moccasins and so forth.

We decided not to put much money into decoration, for in the Northwest a lonely traveler feels privileged to enter a cabin wherever he may find one and spend the night. He is rarely a nuisance but will cook himself a meal, warm himself by the fire and go to bed in one of the bunks. Next morning he will clear everything away and perhaps leave some token of gratitude. One such traveler left us a beautiful wildcat skin, well cured and measuring 12 feet from nose tip to tail tip. There is a bounty on these as they are destructive to the deer.

Color by Paint

There is nothing to harm in our cabin. We decided the safest thing to do was to get color by paint so we painted the floor a Chinese red and hung calico of the same shade at the windows. In a corner are two built-in bunks. One above the other. The red calico hangs in front of them, too, and may be drawn shut or opened.

In another corner is a black stove. The homemade table was also painted black and the two benches that flanked it on each side. Two old walnut rocking chairs with red calico cushions complete the furniture, with the exception of some shelves upon the wall.

The Water

The water has to be carried up from the lake which is a steep climb, or brought from a spring about a mile away through the pine forest. This is a beautiful walk with bird calls echoing from tree to tree, chipmunks flashing along fallen logs. In the spring the ground is carpeted with wild flowers, in the fall with pine needles and in the winter with soft, dry snow.

Sometimes through the trees a deer may be glimpsed gazing with soft brown eyes, then it will suddenly turn and leap away through the pines. Bears are almost too friendly, coming up to the cabin door looking for something to eat!

We have named our cabin Lost Lode, because the story goes that there is a rich vein of ore thereabouts. It was lost years and years ago; but some day we expect to find it. Hidden it is, perhaps, underneath some golden buttercup. When scuffling through the pine needles or the soft snow who knows what we may turn up with a careless boot or snowshoe!

E. H. R.

Ground Covers for Bulb Beds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copemish, Mich.

A PERPLEXING problem which confronts every gardener who uses hardy bulbs is that of keeping the bulb beds tidy and presentable throughout the entire growing season. Some have solved the question in a way by digging the bulbs every year just as soon as their tops die and planting the space to annuals. But that is begging the question rather than answering it, for work is far more than doubled and the process must be gone through with year after year. Another and better answer, that of carpeting the ground with low-growing plants suited to the bulbs used, was evolved years ago but has never received the attention which its merits deserve.

This plan has much to recommend it to the busy gardener, not alone because of its artistic possibilities but because it is a great labor-saver as well. Then, too, rightly conceived and executed, it saves the pretty faces of many a tiny bulb from the mud splashings it receives in the usual planting. One of the artistic possibilities of the plan is to combine a ground cover plant which blooms at the same time as the bulbs over which it is planted. The color combinations of such a plan are limited only by the ingenuity and pocketbook of the gardener. An example of this sort of planning is Aubrietia canescens (lilac) interplanted with Crocus susianus, the Cloth of Gold crocus. Another is narcissus W P. Milner (creamy white) planted with a coverlet of Phlox subulata lilacina. Such combinations are endless and might well form a subject for extensive study.

Later Flowering

Probably a better plan is to use a ground cover which flowers after the beauty of the bulb planting has passed, thus extending the period of color over a much longer season. Here, too, one may exercise his ingenuity to achieve some lovely pictures. A good subject to use in this connection is Thymus serpyllum album. It is perfectly prostrate, making a good carpet for the tiniest of bulbs and it produces its pure white flowers above charming green foliage throughout the entire summer. One is not restricted to this particular plant, however, for there are any number of low-growing subjects exactly suited to the purpose under discussion. To assist gardeners in selecting proper ground cover plants, a short list is given below.

Aubrietias are not appreciated at their true worth by many gardeners. It is true that it is difficult to get plants true to a definite color when they are raised from seed, but the variation in well-bred strains is not great enough to spoil the average color combination. If reproduction is desired of some particular shade now in the garden, it may be done by means of cuttings. Take cuttings of new growth made after the flowering season has passed and root them in sand in a shaded frame. There are many kinds of aubrietias, varying from white through pink, lilac, red and violet to purple and in stature from two to four inches. They need a well-drained soil in full sun to do their best.

Drabas are little known in American gardens, although the English have used them for years. They are mostly tiny plants, some as low as two inches, with small, narrow leaves which form ideal carpets for bulb plantings in sun. Dealing mostly in shades of yellow, they combine well with the grape hyacinths, purple crocuses and many another small charmer.

The Thyme Family

The Thyme family holds much good material for the searcher after ground cover plants. Not alone in its wealth of good foliage is it rich but the family has much to offer us in the matter of color. Few plants blossom over a longer period than does Thymus serpyllum album and few are more brilliant than its sister plant, splendens. Thymus serpyllum, known as the mother of thymes, has given us a number of good ground covers which may be used in carpeting bulb plantings. Among the readily available forms, the following may be mentioned: album, white flowers from early June throughout most of the summer; Coccineus, carmine; micans, pinkish; lanuginosus, silvery woolly leaves and pinkish blossoms. All of these thymes do well in well-drained corners in sun.

The gardener need not complain of a dearth of good ground covers so long as he has the veronicas to draw from. Here we find lovely foliage to carpet the ground throughout the open season and brilliant blue flowers to add beauty to the garden during a part of the year. But blue is not the only color to be found here, for not a few of them may be had in white and pink forms. They are, for the most part, lovers of sunshine and may be happy in situations accorded most of the hardy bulbs.

Probably the best of the lot, considered from the viewpoint of its ability to cover the ground quickly, is Veronica filiformia. This makes perfectly prostrate growth and covers itself with azure blossoms in April and May. It is an easy plant to handle but needs a little more moisture than most veronicas. Other good veronicas for the purpose in question are V. nummularia, light blue flowers in June; V. repens, pale blue, May; V. rupestris, dark blue, June.

Nor is this all of the good plant material we have to carpet our bulb gardens. Plenty of others may be had for a little searching but the foregoing should serve in most cases.

C. W. WOOD.

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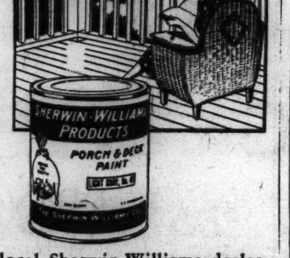

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Luster Ware of England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

WERE we to follow its trail back through the centuries, luster-decorated earthenware would lead us to England. Italy, Spain and Asia. The ancient art was revived in England in the eighteenth century, and it was the lustered dishes of the English potters that found their way to America in the first half of the nineteenth century and became the prized possessions of our great-grandmothers and, in turn, of present-day collectors.

The names of many prominent in the Staffordsire, Leeds, Swansea, Sunderland and other potting districts of England are associated with the manufacture of luster ware, but so few pieces were marked it is difficult to assign most of it definitely to a particular maker. So it is usually classified according to the body of the ware and the decoration. The finer Staffordshire earthenware bodies are associated with the Wedgwood school, to which Wood, Mayer and others also belonged, while Wilson used a softer body.

The lustrous effects are due to the application of some metallic oxide glaze. A solution of platinum is used in the production of silver luster while the copper and gold or purple lusters are due principally to copper. The glaze is either applied to the color and texture of the clay body, the strength of the oxide and the firing all influence the color.

Silverlike in Sheen and Shape

Plain silver luster ware was undoubtedly made originally in imitation of silver. The discovery of platinum in 1741 made this possible. This metal in solution produces an even, mirrorlike surface, not unlike silver, capable of a high polish. Characteristic silver shapes were used and the popular silver ornamentation of fluting, ribbing and beading were copied. The illusion was heightened by bringing the silver luster well inside the openings, or even by dipping the entire piece in it. Later, white or cream linings prevailed. Housewives who longed for but could not afford silver plate were ready buyers. Useful articles ordinarily made of silver predominated. With the invention of electroplating in 1840 the incentive for imitating metal was removed. One of a pair of rare silver luster goblets is illustrated in figure 9.

Silver designs were also copied in plain copper luster. The boat shape, common in silverware, with characteristic fluting is shown in figure 4. Copper luster varied greatly in color. This has a tint that is almost golden while others are a rich red. The memory also lingers of a tall, graceful jug with a figure subject in relief, completely covered with copper luster.

An Effective Coloring

Apparently the English potters soon learned that their lusterware could be popular on its own account. Although they did not stop making plain silver and copper luster in imitation of metal, they decorated many pieces with these mediums.

Some examples have survived painted with simple designs in enamel colors over the luster. A tall copper luster jug modeled in the diamond design has a sprig in each pattern.

The jug shown in figure 7 and the tea set illustrate the effectiveness of the decorated bands used with copper luster. White, cream and pale blue grounds were most frequently chosen for decoration in colors. Buff, canary yellow and apricot bands were also used. Figure 7 shows a jug with a rose spray, touched up in enamel colors, in relief on a blue ground. There is a figure subject on the other side. The porcelain copper luster tea service is charming with a floral design in enamel colors on a white ground.

The Most Prized Form—Resist

The "resist" method of decorating consists of painting the design on a carefully prepared plain ground with a substance easily soluble in water, such as glycerine, and then covering the piece with luster glaze. The glycerine prevents the luster from adhering and is easily washed away, leaving the design in the ground color, the luster forming the background. Panels and bands may also be reserved in this way. A white ground is most generally found with silver resist, though buff, canary yellow, apricot and pink all appear. Pink and apricot are both rare. Conventional floral and vine designs, such as illustrated in figure 3 are numerous in silver resist. The tea pot shown has a white ground. A charming bird is frequently seen in an oval reserve in the midst of a silver resist pattern. The bird perched on a twig in figure 3 is in purple on a white background. The purple resist jug illustrated in figure 5 has a lilac shade with an all-over scroll design in white merging into a vine pattern at the neck.

Stenciling was also employed though this was not particularly successful. A cut-out paper pattern is laid on the dish before it is covered with the glaze. This leaves the design in luster, while the ground color forms the background.

A Wide Range of Colors

Wedgwood produced some exquisite colorings in gold, pink, lilac and purple luster, including a ruby tint, principally, no doubt, from a copper oxide. According to one of his biographers, collecting shells was one of Josiah Wedgwood's boyhood hobbies in which he did not lose interest after he had grown to manhood.

The tea pot illustrated in figure 1 is exceptionally large and beautiful, suggesting the generous hospitality of its owner. It has a buff ground decorated with a vine pattern and bands and stripes in purple luster. The luster was apparently applied with a brush.

Old English lusterware that could be found in abundance in almost any American cottage a century ago has almost disappeared. Such pieces of it as remain are fast finding their way to museums and private collections. In the meantime, English factories are again making many of the cheaper kinds, as well as some of the better, so buyers need to know the goods to be sure their purchases are of the early type.

L. L.

Luster ware has been made for many centuries, and in many countries, these illustrations showing typical Staffordshire products of 1780 to 1820. No. 1 is ware with a buff ground, decorated in stripes, bands and leaves in purple luster; (2) this porcelain set is heavily decorated with copper luster and with floral designs in natural colors; (3) silver luster is often used as a wash through which the underlying colors produce a design, this method being called resist. (4) An example of dipping that covers the entire surface of the object; (5) copper resist, through which the white of the under glaze appears as an intricate pattern; (6) dessert dish of mottled pink luster; (7) the rose and its foliage are in relief on a blue ground, copper luster covering the remaining portions of this jug; (8) the main decorations are of silver resist, while the bird is in purple on a white ground; (9) one of a pair of silver luster goblets.

Photographs by courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, except the tea set, which is from the Grosvenor Galleries.

The Ironmonger's Almshouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

THERE is in London a small museum of old furniture and kindred things that I fancy has never been heard of by eleven out of twelve people, and quite likely the twelfth won't be able to tell you how to get there.

Its name is "The Geffrye Museum"—simply, like that—and you can find it quite easily in the Kingsland Road, Shoreditch. It does not hide itself away, as you may perhaps suppose, knowing it is so unfamiliar.

Indeed, it is quite a noticeable landmark in the road, and the bus conductor will stop there if you ask him to. A No. 22 bus is the one to choose, and you mount it at the bank, where you have been set down by a No. 6 from Oxford Street.

There is nothing at all stately or imposing about this museum. No pillared porticoes are here, nor flights of steps alive with pigeons, who mince along under your very feet, in careless confidence that you will avoid them. Instead, the London sparrows chirp and squabble on the courtyard flagstones, and some cats lie curled up here and there in sunny corners.

Separate Homes for Many Couples

The building was erected in 1715, at the bequest of Sir Robert Geffrye, as a "Hospitall," or almshouse for ironmongers. For 200 years it fulfilled its purpose to the good memory of its founder, himself a dealer in hardware, and twice Lord Mayor of London. Then, in 1914, it was taken over by the London County Council and opened as a museum.

It is a long, low building with a short wing extending forward at both ends, the entrances leading into each little home being regularly spaced along the façade. Each of these has three well-worn stone steps, with graceful iron handrails leading up to the front door. There are two small paned sash windows either side the door and five above. At the exact middle of the row is the chapel, a great statue of Sir Robert in curled wig and mayoral robes presiding in a niche over the doorway.

The entrance gate faces the chapel across the old flagged yard, with a broad grass plot to right and left of it, and the entrance to the museum itself is one of the little front doors, in the right-hand angle of the building. But as you mount the steps and look in, disappointment meets you on the threshold.

Home Aspect Has Been Lost

The interiors of the almshouses have been completely gutted. Not one of these little eighteenth century homes is left intact, and nothing now remains but the shell of the good alderman's bequest.

To be sure, the shell is full of other good things—furniture, pictures, china, clocks, paneling rescued from demolished houses, fireplaces, even a staircase (ending futilely in midair) and a whole medieval kitchenful of cooking utensils and what-not.

The exhibits are arranged in a series of inclosures, or rooms, opening into one another, the whole length of the building. In some cases a paneled room removed from some old house has been set up complete with fireplace and doors, to form a setting for furniture of the same period.

In one of the larger rooms some miscellaneous furniture is gathered together, and here you can find entertaining evidence of the toilet arrangements of other days. There is a large squarish mahogany affair which holds a sort of toilet table under the lid and a quite large collapsible mirror. Below this a drawer pulls out, into the bottom of which fits a small blue and white Staffordshire washing basin, and a little saucer for the soap. The basin has an outlet for water, with a plug and chain.

Mostly From Modest Homes

Near by are three little traveling trunks, survivals of the coaching age. They seem full of human interest, lying there, as you wonder what can have been packed into the smallest one, with the arched lid, covered apparently in cow hide, fur and all. It is only a foot wide, and less than a yard long.

There is a very early food-hutch or bread-and-butte, cupboard in another room, in marvelously good condition, its open carved panels backed in with red silk, like an old-fashioned upright piano.

Some of the exhibits are the property of the museum, and among these are the paneled rooms and stairway from New Inn, in the Strand. Others have been lent, both by private individuals and by other museums, and for this reason it has not been found practicable, as yet, to issue any catalogue. This is a distinct want, which leaves strangers rather at a loss for guidance.

However, the exhibits are very clearly labeled, and you may consult if you wish a whole library on the subject of antiques, including books by most of the known authorities. A framed list of their titles hangs beside the door of the curator's office, where application to see them must be made.

One of the charms of this museum is the likelihood that you may have it all to yourself, more often than not, with the undivided attention of the curator if information is required.

Altogether, the Geffrye Museum is a satisfying resort for the amateur who wants to learn about antiques.

M. G.

Beware of Luster Cream Jugs

London

Collectors should be wary in purchasing old unmarked pottery. An experiment was recently made with a small luster cream jug purchased for sixpence halfpenny which was put into a kitchen oven and so subject to alternate heat and cold. The result was that the glaze was delightfully crackled, which gave it the appearance of a genuinely old specimen. An expert on examining it pronounced it to be a fine specimen of early luster ware and valuable. His astonishment when told of the experiment was more genuine than the jug.

On the question of color there will probably always be differences of opinion, even in one family. Some like brilliance, others want soft, unobtrusive shades. In either case, the natural and the artificial light sources must be considered. The light in a room, by day and by night, can do so much to make or mar the character of a room. Plan to warm up your rooms that face north and reserve your cooler shades for the south and sunny rooms.

Many Relics Fetch Little

London

THE personal belongings of famous men and women often realize today what to many admirers seem disappointingly low sums. A gold whistle thoughtfully given by Ruskin to his mother to save her from having to ring a bell for a maid, realized only 25 shillings, when put up to auction in Bond Street the other day.

The armchair from which Ruskin wrote many of his famous works realized £5. His dress suit, his chistening robe and a little cap of muslin and lace were all passed in silence.

Seven of Carlyle's letters to Ruskin brought £26. In this connection it is interesting to recall that Mrs. Carlyle has recorded that Ruskin was the only man who could "manage" her husband. Ruskin treated the author of "Sartor Resartus, who may have said very harsh things, as a naughty child, and would lay his arms round him with some such reproachful remark as, "Now that is too bad of you!"

At the same sale a delightful drawing by Kate Greenaway, presented by the artist to Ruskin 34 years ago, brought 100 guineas.

A book lover who professes to know nothing of book rarities is reported to have purchased recently for sixpence in a London bookseller's "bargain box" a shabby schoolbook, bearing on the flyleaf in round boyish script the signature of none other than Edgar Allan Poe.

The purchaser, so runs the story published over here, returned to the bookseller's the following day, pointed out the signature and then and there resold the book to the vendor for £30, the book changing hands again within a few days for £300.

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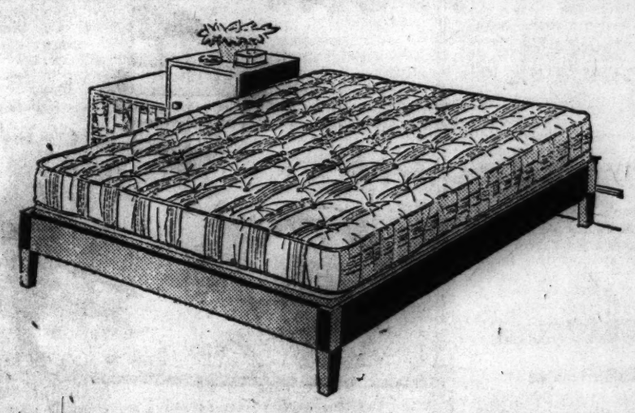
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ECHO BRIDGE CURTAINS

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Camps Out

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time Milly-Molly-Mandy and Toby the dog went down to the village, to Miss Muggins's shop, on an errand for Mother; and as they passed Mr. Blunt's corn shop Milly-Molly-Mandy saw something new in the little garden at the side. It looked like a small, shabby sort of tent, with a slit in the top and a big checked patch sewn on the side.

Milly-Molly-Mandy wondered what it was doing there. But she didn't see Billy Blunt anywhere about, so she couldn't ask him.

When she came out of Miss Muggins's shop she had another good look over the palings into the Blunt's garden. And while she was looking Billy Blunt came out of their house door, with some old rugs and a pillow in his arms.

"Hullo, Billy," said Milly-Molly-Mandy. "What's that tent-thing?"

"It's a tent," said Billy Blunt, not liking its being called "thing."

"But what's it for?" asked Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"It's mine," said Billy Blunt.

"Yours? Your very own? Is it?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy "Ooh, do let me come and look at it!"

"You can if you want to," said Billy Blunt; "I'm going to sleep in it tonight—camp out."

Billy Blunt's Camping Outfit

Milly-Molly-Mandy was very interested indeed. She looked at it well, outside and in. She could only just stand up in it; Billy Blunt had spread an old mackintosh for a ground-sheet, and there was a box in one corner to hold a bottle of water and a mug, and his electric torch, and such necessary things; and when the front flap of the tent was closed you couldn't see anything outside, except a tiny bit of sky and some green leaves through the tear in the top.

Milly-Molly-Mandy didn't want to come out a bit, but Billy Blunt wanted to put his bedding in.

"Isn't it beautiful! Where did you get it, Billy?" she asked.

"Cousin gave it to me," said Billy Blunt "Used it when he went cycling—holidays. He's got a new one now. I put that patch on, myself."

Milly-Molly-Mandy thought she could have done it better; but still it was quite good for a boy, so she duly admired it, and offered to mend the other place. But Billy Blunt didn't think it was worth it, as it would only tear away again—and he liked a bit of air, anyhow.

"Shan't you feel funny out here, all by yourself when everybody else is asleep?" said Milly-Molly-Mandy; "oh, I wish I had a tent, too!" Then she said good-by, and ran with Toby the dog back home to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, thinking of the tent all the way.

She didn't see little-friend-Susan as she passed the Moggs's cottage along the road; but when she got as far as the meadow she saw her swinging her baby sister on the big gate.

"Hullo, Milly-Molly-Mandy! I was just looking for you," said little-friend-Susan, lifting Baby Moggs down. And Milly-Molly-Mandy told her all about Billy Blunt's new tent, and how he was going to sleep out, and how she wished she had a tent too.

Little-friend-Susan was almost as interested as Milly-Molly-Mandy. "Can't we make a tent and play in it in your meadow?" she said. "It would be awful fun!"

So they got some bean-poles and bits of sacking from the barn and dragged them down into the meadow. And they had great fun that day, trying to make a tent; only they couldn't get it to stay up properly

Next morning little-friend-Susan came to play "tents" in the meadow again. And this time they tried with an old counterpane, which Mother had given them, and two kitchen chairs; and they managed to rig up quite a good tent, by laying the poles across the chair-backs and draping the counterpane over. They fastened down the spread-out sides with stones; and the ends, where the chairs were, they hung with sacks. And there they had a perfectly good tent, really quite big enough for two—so long as the two were small, and didn't mind being a bit crowded!

Such Fun Pretending

They were just sitting in it, eating apples and pretending they had no other home to live in, when they heard a "Hi!"-ing from the gate; and when they peeped out, there was Billy Blunt, with a great bundle in his arms, trying to get the gate open. So they ran across the grass, and opened it for him.

"What have you got? Is it your tent? Did you sleep out last night?" asked Milly-Molly-Mandy.

"Look here," said Billy Blunt; "do you think your father would mind, supposing I pitched my tent in your field? My folk don't like it in our garden—say it look too untidy."

Milly-Molly-Mandy was quite sure Father wouldn't mind. So Billy Blunt put the bundle down inside the gate, and went off to ask (for of course you never camp anyhwere without saying "please" to the owner first). And Father didn't mind a bit, so long as no papers or other rubbish were left about.

So Billy Blunt set up his tent near the others, which was not too far from the nice white cottage with the thatched roof (because it's funny what a long way off from everybody you feel when you've only got a tent round you at night!). And then he went home to fetch his other goods; and Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan sat in his tent, and wished and wished that their mothers would let them sleep out in the meadow that night.

When Billy Blunt came back with his rugs and things (loaded up on his box on wheels), they asked him if it were very creepy-feeling to sleep out of doors.

And Billy Blunt (having slept out once) said, "Oh, you soon get used to it," and asked why they didn't try it in their tent.

So then Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan looked at each other, and said firmly, "Let's ask!" And they both went up to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof where Mother was just putting a treacle-tart into the oven.

She looked very doubtful when Milly-Molly-Mandy told her what they wanted to do. Then she shut the oven door, and wiped her hands, and said, Well, she would just come and look at the tent they had made first. And when she had looked and considered, she said, Well, if it were still very fine and dry by the evening, perhaps Milly-Molly-Mandy might sleep out there, just for once. And Mother found a rubber groundsheet and some old blankets and cushions, and gave them to her.

Then Milly-Molly-Mandy went with little-friend-Susan to the Moggs's cottage, where Mrs. Moggs was just putting their potatoes on to boil.

She looked very doubtful at first; and then she said, Well, if Milly-Molly-Mandy's Mother had been out to see, and thought it was all right, and if it were a VERY nice, fine evening, perhaps little-friend-Susan might sleep out, just for once. (Of course Baby Moggs was too small.)

So all the rest of that day the three were busy, making preparations, and watching the sky. And when they all went home for supper, the evening was beautifully still and warm, and without a single cloud.

So, after supper, they all met together again in the meadow, in the sunset; and they shut and tied up the meadow-gate. (It was all terribly exciting!) And Mother came out, with Father and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty, to see that all was right, and their ground-sheets well spread under their bedding.

Then Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan crawled into their tent, and Billy Blunt crawled into his tent. And presently Milly-Molly-Mandy crawled out again in her pyjamas, and ran about with bare feet on the grass with Toby, the dog; and then little-friend-Susan and Billy Blunt, in their pyjamas, crawled out and ran about too (because it feels so very nice, and so sort of new, to be running about under the sky in your pyjamas!) And Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunty laughed, and looked on as if they wouldn't mind doing it too, if they weren't so grown up.

Then Mother said, "Now I think it's time you campers popped into bed. Good night!" And they went off home.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan called good night! and crawled into one tent, and Billy Blunt caught Toby the dog and crawled into the other.

And the trees outside grew slowly blacker and blacker until they couldn't be seen at all; and the owls hooted; and a far-away cow moo-ed; and now and then Toby the dog wuffed because he thought he heard a rabbit; and sometimes Milly-Molly-Mandy or little-friend-Susan squeaked because they thought they felt a spider walking on them. And once Billy Blunt called out to ask if they were still awake, and they said they were, and was he? and he said of course he was.

And then at last they all fell fast asleep.

And in no time at all the sun was shining through their tents, telling them to wake up and come out, because it was the next day.

And Billy Blunt and Milly-Molly-Mandy and little-friend-Susan DID enjoy that camping-out night!

Then Little-Friend-Susan and Billy Blunt in Their Pyjamas Crawled Out.

On Golden Wings

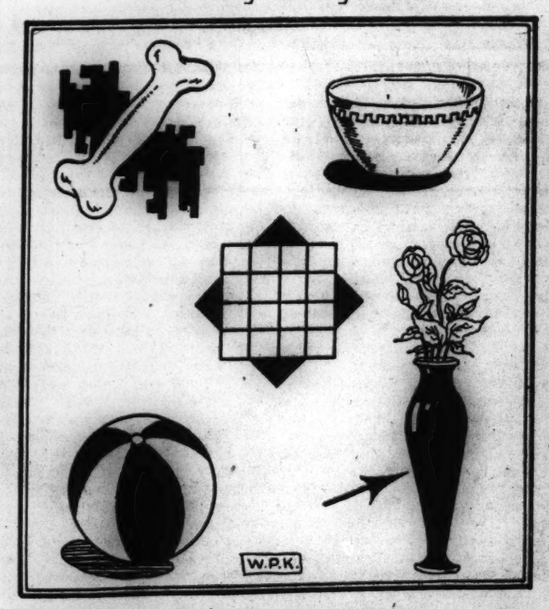
Fairies are such airy things,
They float about on golden wings,
Wild roses for a bed they use,
And honey sweet to gild their shoes.

For them a toadstool makes a chair,
And moonbeams light to curl their hair,
A pine tree branch is just the thing
On which the fairies love to swing.

But when the daylight bathes the hill,—
And you find that everything is still,—
If in each rose you take a peep,
There'll be a fairy, fast asleep.

V. E. KIRKLAND.

Puzzling Diagonals



When the four objects pictured above are correctly named and the names written in a certain order in the squares provided for the purpose, the diagonals will spell the name of a popular sport.

The Birds' Working Day

MOST children have heard it said that the "early bird catches the worm," but few know just how early the birds get up. In birdland the working day begins before the stars have paled in the sky. One bird acts as an alarm clock for the others. A chirp, faint at first, then louder and longer, a spreading of wings, and one nest is alert to the needs of the day. In a short time other chirps answer the first call, so that when the first sign of the sun appears, all the birds are awake.

Not only do birds divide their labors, but they follow a set program throughout the day. There is keen competition among the fathers and mothers for choice morsels of food and this keeps them active. The first bird to commence work is usually the thrush, who on summer mornings rises as early as 2:30. Their nests are often built near fields of wheat or vegetables where they are sure of an innumerable supply of insects.

It has been noticed, however, that few thrushes commence work until their toilet is complete. Only after the sharp bill has smoothed the feathers does the father bird leave the nest under the care of his mate and search for insects. He flits from plant to plant, freeing them from destructive insects. In this way he not only satisfies his hunger, but does the farmer a very good service.

His next task is to satisfy the wants of his family, and this is a long and arduous business. A thrush's beak is so small that he can only take a small portion of food at a time. Backward and forward he flies, making as many as 50 journeys before the loud hungry cries of the young ones cease.

Young birds, however, have very big appetites, and in less than two hours they are hungry again. The mother thrush then takes her turn, leaving the father bird on guard. Her sense of direction is marvelous, and she knows exactly where her mate found the best food. In the course of a day the mother and father bird make as many as 306 journeys in search of food. Their working day does not end until 9:30 at night when a tired little couple seek the comfort of their nest.

A bird lover watched the naoits of a titmouse who had found shelter in his garden. He discovered that this tiny worker rose at 3, and worked steadily hour after hour, and that during the day on which he watched her she fed her young 417 times. He also found out that she seldom went to bed before nine.

The lark rises at the same hour, and is singing his song high up in the heavens long before most children have even thought about breakfast. Other birds, though not quite such early risers, work just as hard; in fact, instead of being the care-free little creatures we may have imagined them, just singing for our benefit and picking up a few crumbs from the garden path, we find that they are among the hardest workers known.

Children of Old Persia

By EVANGELINE WEIR

ABDUL and Sheran lived in a queer old town in far away Persia where all the houses were square and low with flat roofs. There was a high wall around the village and the children had never been beyond its gates. When they played on the roof of their homes, they could look over the wall and see the valleys and hills beyond and the camels coming in laden with goods which they had carried across its great desert from the countries of the south.

A row of steps on the outside of the wall led up to the flat house top where the children spent much time during the hot weather. Here they played, ate their meals and slept on little mattresses just as their ancestors did when Jesus was born in Bethlehem.

The inside of their house was very queer and old. It had but one big square room supported by four pillars with rough beams overhead. The walls were whitewashed, and beautiful rugs hung on them instead of pictures. There was but one door, and the light came from a skylight in the roof. Instead of a chimney, there was a big hole in the roof. This was kept open except when it rained. At such times, a flat stone was laid over the opening.

An Oven for Heater

In the center of the room was an oven. It was a big round hole about four feet deep and nearly three feet wide. This was lined on the sides with pebbles and the top was on a level with the floor; it was both oven and heater. When it was cold, the children sat beside it on cushions, their legs and feet tucked under them, to keep warm. Everybody did the same for it was everybody's room.

The big room looked bare for there was but little furniture. There were a few rugs scattered over the floor, a kind of divan with many cushions, a few screens, a great carved chest made of beautiful wood, and dishes of brass and china.

Abdul and Sheran were very proud of this chest, because of its age, carving and size. It was the most important thing in their home. It was 12 feet long, five feet high and over four feet deep. It was cupboard, storeroom and wardrobe combined. Within the big chest was a year's supply of food; flour, salt, sugar, and other necessary things. One end was a closet where the family kept their clothing. The top was used for storing the thin mattresses and blankets when not in use and a beautiful striped cover was thrown over them to hide and keep them clean.

At night time Mother took down the thin, cotton-stuffed mattresses, one for each member of the family. If the weather were cold, she laid them on the floor around the queer oven; if the night was hot, the mattresses were carried to the house top and laid on the flat roof. They did not remove their clothing at bedtime nor use sheets and pillows. If Abdul and Sheran felt chilly, Mother covered them with a soft blanket.

When the weather was cold or unpleasant, the family ate their meals beside the oven. A long striped sheet of native muslin was laid upon the floor and the dishes of food placed upon it. In pleasant weather, the meals were eaten on the roof in the same manner.

Watching Mother Make Bread

The children liked to watch their Mother make bread. She would mix the flour, make it into small balls and roll it into thin sheets. When a sheet was about two feet long, half as wide and thin as paper, she laid it on or against the pebbles in the oven to bake. When she lifted it out it was crisp, brown and sweet to eat at once. She would break it into bits and they ate it with honey and cheese or butter.

Mother made all the butter they used in the home. She had a big earthern jar into which she poured buffalo cream, stretched a thin skin tightly over the top, tied it securely then shook it up and down, from side to side, around and around, until the cream turned into butter.

The bazaars were very interesting and the small girl and boy were greatly pleased when they were taken into the covered streets with the small open shops on either side. They liked to walk along the narrow, uneven pavements where all manner of things were being made and sold; to pretend they were shopping; to watch the people selecting and buying the things they needed; to say "Peace be with you" to some shopkeeper squatted on the brick ledge in front of his shop.

Abdul and Sheran felt very important when they were permitted to buy something for Mother. Sometimes it was the "Nansegak," or pebble-baked bread, for supper. This was larger than the sheets baked in the home oven. Abdul carried it home under his arm as if it were a piece of cloth or a small rug.

Shoes and Hats

When the children entered their home, they slipped off their thin shoes and went about barefooted. Everybody did. Sheran, being a girl, had the soles of her feet and toe nails stained with henna. Abdul kept on his hat just as his father did. He knew that a polite Persian never removed his hat except in prayer.

Mother never wore a hat. When she stepped outside her home, she wore a veil. If any man not a member of her family entered the house, she quickly veiled her face. Sheran meant to wear one when she was older.

Both children looked quaint and pretty in their Eastern dress. Abdul wore wide trousers tied in at the waist with a girdle, a silk shirt, vest, jacket and a fez (hat) with a long silk tassel. His clothes were gay with colors and embroidery.

Sheran wore silk or velvet trousers with an embroidered blouse and a soft silk sash. Her slippers were made of leather with soles of hard wood. She had a little silk shawl to cover her head when she wished to go outside her home. She had several pretty necklaces and her trousers, blouses and sashes were of many colors richly embroidered.

Polishing Up on Brass

"UNCLE ERIC, what is brass, anyway? And why do people have so much of it around when it is always needing polishing?"

Bobby sat back on his heels before the empty fireplace where he was hard at work at his regular Saturday morning job of polishing the brass andirons. Uncle Eric was seated in the easy chair by the window"

"Well, Bobby, perhaps the very fact that it does require such constant care makes people value it. It's not just a natural product, you know, like gold or silver; it's what they call an alloy, made by combining copper and zinc."

"I wonder who ever thought of putting those two things together!" exclaimed Bobby.

"That person lived so long ago that no knows his name. Probably the first bit of brass just happened anyway.

An Interesting History

"Brass is an interesting material," continued Uncle Eric, "with a long and interesting history. There are references to brass 'vessels' in the Bible, and the people of those times used it for many of their household utensils."

"Well, they must have had a fine time polishing them," observed Bobby feelingly.

Uncle Eric laughed, and picked up the morning paper he had laid aside to answer his nephew's questions.

"You said people had been making brass a long while, Uncle Eric. How long?" prompted Bobby.

"Since Bible times and probably long before. I mean Old Testament days, you know, thousands of years ago. Much later about 20 B. C., we know that the Romans used it because we have brass coins of theirs from that period."

"Oh, isn't that funny, Uncle Eric—brass money!"

"Funnier still were the men in the Middle Ages who tried to find a way of marking brass and other copper alloys look so much like gold that they would actually deceive people, though they never succeeded very well. They were called alchemists. And if they could have accomplished what they wanted, I guess they'd have made their fortunes."

"When were they, Uncle Eric—the Middle Ages?"

"They began after the fall of Rome in 476 and lasted into the fifteenth century. They're called 'middle' because they come between ancient and modern times. Sometimes they're called the 'Dark Ages,' because after Rome fell the civilization she had built up was almost entirely destroyed, and the world fell back into the darkness of barbarism.

"Battering" Process

"After the Romans stopped making brass, the next we hear of it is in Flanders about 300 A. D. It was used there, and in Germany and later in England, for making ornaments for churches. They had a quaint old method of manufacture called 'battering.' The copper and zinc was first heated to the melting point over great charcoal fires then 'battered' into sheets

"Depending on the amount of copper in the zinc mixture, some brass can be beaten into shape with a hammer or roller, and some has to be cast. If there's a great deal of copper present, the resulting brass can be 'worked' either hot or cold, and is very valuable for industrial purposes. It can be drawn out into fine wire of tremendous strength, and is so hard that it offers a great amount of resistance to friction or any corrosive agent, like rust or an acid.

"But I can see right now that it's those andirons that ought to be concerning you! Too bad brass tarnishes so easily when it's exposed to the air. And elbow grease is the best thing known for bringing up the polish again."

"Well, anyway," retorted Bobby, refusing to be teased and flourishing his polishing cloth with a will, "it's lots more fun doing this job now I know something about it!"

Gipsy Dell

In the sunlit hollows of Gipsy Dell
Are the big caravans where the gipsies dwell,
With furry squirrels for neighbors shy,
And owls that hoot when the moon is high.

The gipsy children in Gipsy Dell
Make wooden pegs in the towns to sell,
And mats of reeds for a gipsy man
To hang in the front of his caravan.

A brook goes dancing through Gipsy Dell—
Ting, tingle, ting! Like a silver bell;
And a gipsy boy on his three-legged stool
Will fish all day in the water cool.

The birds build early in Gipsy Dell,
And the brown little gipsy boys know well
The robin's nest in the hawthorn hedge,
And the moorhen's, low in the tufted sedge.

When their work is finished in Gipsy Dell
They sing old songs, or a story tell
Round a blazing fire in a sheltered spot,
While their supper cooks in an iron pot.

EDITH E. LAMB.

A True Story of a Tame Sparrow

At Sandhoek farm in Worcester district, South Africa, there is a tame sparrow that passes its time inside the farmhouse. It sleeps in a basket, and flies about from room to room, following the children and grown-ups, and perching on their heads or shoulders.

At meal times it hops about the table and it is not satisfied with the crumbs placed before it but hops from place to place, pecking at the bread on the plates, even going so far sometimes as to tug at the cloth that covers the bread plate!

Once three young finches were placed inside a cage with the sparrow who soon made friends and actually fed the finches in turn with crumbs. When they became too exacting he would thrust his empty beak into their gaping mouths.

When the housewife is busy sewing, the sparrow sits on her left hand and pecks at the needle point each time it shows through the cloth.

Mail Bag

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Editor:

I like to read Snubs. The grown-ups help me a little bit with it. I had my puss write a letter to Snubs 'cause I thought Snubs would like him. Will you please give Pussy's letter to him?

Dear Snubs:

I am a Japanese cat. I am like a little tiger, but I have only a wee bit of tail.

Now it is summer vacation. All our family came down to Kamakura. It is by the sea. I came down with a lady called Miss K. and she is in charge of me.

Every morning I go to her room and talk with her. I like Kamakura. I can make friends. I made one friend with a white cat. One day Mari and Miye called "Puss, puss, puss," but I did not answer, and then Haru came down from the window and grabbed me by the hand.

One day I jumped upon the table and all the children cried "Naughty Puss."

All the children say I am sweet. They let me sleep on their laps.

I am 6 years old. I cannot spell the words so a grown-up gives me a copy. Love. Mari M.

[Snubs was quite excited to get a letter all the way from Japan, Mari.—Ed.]

Yonkers, New York

Dear Editor:

Since our teacher first spoke to us in class about the Mail Bag in the Monitor we decided we should like to write to some boys too.

One of our class has just answered a letter from New Zealand. I should like somebody about my age (9) to write to me from England or Australia.

My brother and I both play the violin. We hope someday to play in the high school orchestra, and when we're a little bigger also to play in the Yonkers Symphonic Ensemble conducted by my father.

Our city is pretty large (135,000 people) and is next to New York City. We live along the beautiful Hudson River and we often take excursion trips and like them very much.

Hoping to have some letters soon,
Gordon D.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like Snubs and Waddles and the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories, but best of all I like the Sundial stories.

I have a canary bird and a goldfish; they both eat from my hand and love to play.

I am 8 years old, and I go to the Principia lower school. It is a very nice school.

I love to receive letters, and should be glad to have letters from any part of the world.

Mary Louise C.

London, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I live in London near the zoo. I have a puppy named Peter. He is a spaniel. I am 11 years of age and am longing to correspond with girls of my age all over the world who can write in English. I will answer every letter. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School of Ninth Church, London.

Love to all Mailbaggers,
Molly G.

Del Rio, Texas

Dear Editor:

My home is "out where the West begins." Sheep and goat raising is the chief industry. Our only farms are in the Rio Grande Valley and not much will grow without irrigation, because it does not rain very much here. Away from the river the soil is very rocky. Stunted shrubbery and weeds grow there and this is excellent food for goats and sheep. The ranchmen come to town wearing boots and big felt hats. We have lots of Mexicans here and I can talk Spanish because we have a Mexican girl whose home is in Mexico City working for us.

I love to read the Monitor because it has nice children's stories. The Mail Bag is very interesting and I should like to hear from children from other places. I save all the stamps I can get that are different.

Mary Ann S.

Ridgewood, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I love the stories in the Monitor and Snubs and Waddles. I try to work out all the puzzles.

I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was a baby, and I am now 8 years old. We used to live in Glen Rock, but we moved to Ridgewood and I know Mother is grateful for the new home God has given us.

My favorite amusements are reading, dolls and jumping rope. But I like other indoor and outdoor games, too. I should like to have a letter from some other little girl.

Joan P.

Quantico, Virginia

Dear Moses and Kittikins:

I have been intending to write you for a long while, but what with summer coming on, and taking long walks through the woods with my master and mistress, and one thing and another—oh, you know how it is with letters.

I have a twin brother named Andy. He is all yellow except a white spot under his throat. I am yellow and white spotted. My name is Amos.

One of the things I like best to do—being rather lazy—is to be on my back with my four feet in the air and sleep. This is rather hard to do, so I prop myself in between the legs of a table and chair, and that holds me up nicely.

One thing I am quite proud of. I have the tree-sitting championship of this place, having stayed up a tree from early one evening until after eight the next morning when my master had to get the fire department to come with a ladder and rescue me!

Amos.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Rita V. (8), Seattle, Wash.

Janice C. (9), Portland, Ore.—Interested in stamps.

Patsy J. (10), Toledo, Ohio.

Katherine T. (11), Los Angeles.—Interested in music, stamps and postcards.

Mary Maxine G., Kansas City, Kans. From girls, 9 to 11. Interested in music, stamps and postmarks.

Frances H. (10), Buxton, Derby, England.

Dorothy E. (10), Everett, Mass.

June B., Woodmere, N. Y.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in swimming and basketball.

Boys

Henry J. M., Jr., Merriam, Kans.—Exchange stamps.

Richard N. (10), Wheeling, W. Va.—From India and Japan.

For Little Folks

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TURNED INTO TOYS

MOUNTAINS that once were great barriers are now playgrounds for summer guests. Rivers are racing tracks for varsity crews. Forests are touring camps. Plains are airports.

The wild and forbidding have been tamed—turned into toys. Great reaches of geography have been split up into segments. Paris and London have been pushed into the suave shops of Saratoga, or into any store at Attabee.

News has done it all. News has overcome distances and bred familiarity. News has given you the new triumphs of manufacturers . . . the audacious achievements of science . . . made mealtime little ceremonies . . . even bathing an art.

In the advertising news in your favorite newspapers, read of fascinating places to travel . . . of accessories for outdoor and indoor pleasures . . . of valuable things to satisfy your inborn desires for comfort, beauty, and change!

You can't think of everything you need or enjoy, without some outside aid. Advertisements are interesting, informative help. They are excellent personal advice sheets. They are guides for every vacation, every shopping tour. They have a way of putting worthy things right at your fingers' ends.

Read them—and pass their good news on, to your family, your friends.

THE HOME FORUM

I Learn to Love a Desert

THE first time I saw a desert from the deck of a steamer, I thought it beautiful and strange. Later, from the windows of a train, it looked unutterably lonely, a region I could never really know. The first time I became acquainted with it was when I stood one morning in the little street of an Indian town, for the desert which lay in silent immensity outside the town could not be kept away from the town itself. Nor did those who lived in the town want to clear away that drifted sand. It lay in pale, smooth mounds to the very doorsteps. The houses rose up from it as if they were evolved from sand. It whitened every crevice of the dark, carved lattices and overhanging balconies that gave an appearance of proud reserve to the little houses. So that I, a stranger, felt shut out. Near me stood a small, shaggy, yellow pony, not much bigger than a dog. The native cart behind him was obviously of the desert, as were the three or four draped figures perched on its narrow eminence, like sparrows on a chimneypot. Swaying and pitching on high, gaudily colored wheels, the cart would tumble and roll into no matter what desert fastnesses, and come to no harm. I stood there in the brilliant light that poured down from a cloudless sky and to myself I declared that never could I love that street, nor the terrifying expanse of sand outside. Little did I know then how I was to love it.

The charm of its seeming monotony was insidious. One morning I joyfully discovered that the only background possible, under a burning blue vault of sky, was the clear, pale background of sand. How beautiful the street, with its dim, cavernlike shops, became to me! How satisfying the reds and purples of Eastern shawls, Persian rugs, embroidered draperies! These colors could only rightfully glow for people who lived in a desert. A string of jade and amber beads, the gracefully shaped earthern vessels, bowls and jars roughly ornamented, the white and red tasseled bags and pouches, could only be appreciated for daily use by those whose background was the unchanging sand. It was inevitable that I should soon see camels. They emerged, a long string of them, from those wastes of desert beyond the town and with slow dignity they lurched through the one little street. Turning from side to side with grave speculative glances, their heads were on a level with upper windows. Their saddle cloths were of brilliant colors; they wore blue beads. They carried dates and other such merchandise, and if I had been told that they came from Aladdin's Palace, I should not have been surprised. The slowly swaying camel and the little, quick-ambling yellow pony, with rough coat and lean neck hung with marigolds, these are the animals of the desert town; but there are as well the Gulf Arabs, horses from Australia, and even English steeds. On one of these I proposed to explore what seemed to me, in my ignorance, as strange as the country of the moon.

Like the stems of a delicate bamboo, set out in exquisite detail in a Japanese print, the tamarind in the desert is a beautiful tree. Its feathery leaves are the only green things to be seen for many a mile. But other color there is, and in the desert I am surrounded by it. A clear, pale, shadowless color, pure yet not cold, for it has gold in it, and even pink, yet none of these shades are deep or tangible. Rather are they wraithlike, if one may so speak of colors. There are low cuplike hollows, there are dunes, there are even hills, all of the same clean, pale tint, and the odorless air holds a great silence. Where have I strayed? This is unlike any land I have ever known. It is not to be judged by any other land. Strange that not far away are the green lawns, the rose-colored oleanders and purple-flowered creepers of the British community. Compared to this vast paleness, even the little Indian street, rising from the sand, seems full of color. But I would not have it otherwise. The sense of a great calm, a happy peace enfolds me. Overhead the sky is immensely high and blue. All about me, wherever I may turn, lie the waves of the desert with, perhaps, an inscrutable secret for those who choose to think so; with no secret at all but its peace, as I choose to think.

Presently a bird, of which I know nothing, runs as if on springs over the soft sand, and vanishes. There is no other movement, and yet I am neither mournful nor alone. If I ride until sunset, a great brilliancy of color floods the sky, and I see the desert through a pink haze or glow. The moon, a silver disk, comes up suddenly behind a sharply pointed hill. To see the sun sinking in flaming clouds, and the moon rising in silvery brightness, one must go to the desert where nothing else intrudes. It is as if the spectacle were for oneself alone, and yet how few there are to witness it!

Now I come to the wide bed of a river—to the bed only, for the river, after its Indian manner, has rushed away in a few hours, leaving only some pools behind. By this gleaming water rise the peaks of a ragged tent. A few Arab ponies stand, unfettered, near by, and yellow dogs lie sleeping among goats and children. A thin wisp of smoke floats up from two or three stones, and a woman is preparing a meal from the flour she ground at dawn. Water there is from the shrunken stream, but, of cinemas, theaters, books, what know these people of such things?

The tameless desert is their home. Almost, I wish it were mine.

The big Australian horse I ride turns willingly homeward. Education and custom demand imperatively that he should be shod, stabled, groomed. The Arab ponies are neither shod, stabled, nor groomed, and tonight they will sleep under the stars. But my horse and I demand, in our different ways, cinemas, books, and houses.

And here, leaving the desert outside, is the little street. Small oil lamps—wicks floating in oil—gleam in the dim recesses of the shops. The Eastern wares, the purple, red and blue of shawl and rug, are folded away. Red and yellow baskets of plaited straw hold the amber and turquoise beads. The brilliant blue pottery, the earthenware jars and gleaming brasses are on their shelves. The perfumes that rush out with sandalwood boxes and ivory fans are all withdrawn. Merchants who gesticulated volubly over yellow embroideries, the sellers of saffron and aniseed, the water carrier with his skin, the little children, the gentle-faced women, have all disappeared. Those balconied houses, with the desert sweeping up to their doors, seem to recede into oblivion. And, as in a dream, I ride through it all to my lamplight and my books.

M. A. B.

Alexandre Dumas and His Collaborator

Dumas was on the eve of winning, in other ways, that second reputation after which he hankered, and to make, as a novelist, a success far surpassing that which he had made as a dramatist; and that success was to be the outcome of a happy accident—the result of a friendship struck up with a young man who came to him with an introduction from one of his dramatic collaborators, Gerard de Nerval.

The young man was Auguste Maquet, a schoolmaster and a student of history with literary ambitions, who had written a play. Dumas was persuaded to rewrite his play for him and it was produced at the Renaissance.

That was in 1838. In 1840 Maquet wrote a novel and showed it to Dumas, who bought it from him for forty-eight pounds, gave it a new title—"Le Chevalier d'Harmantal"—and published it under his own signature. In 1841 he wrote another novel—"Sylvandire"—and Dumas bought this too and gave it to the world, without substantial alteration, as his own.

Both novels were successful. The former was very successful—far more successful than any of the six novels, all of them forgotten, which Dumas had previously written. It was clear to him that he had, with his collaborator's help, struck a new vein which, properly worked, might be expected to enrich him. The effective working of it began with the production of "The Three Musketeers," concerning which Maquet wrote to his friend, Paul Lacroix:

"We wrote 'The Three Musketeers' together. The first volumes were written by me without any collaboration from the first volume of the 'Memoirs of d'Artagnan.'"

And a list which Maquet made of his manuscripts contains this note in his handwriting:

"Manuscript of the end of 'The Three Musketeers.' My first work, mine alone." . . .

Quite a number of novels—at least a dozen—either written in collaboration with Maquet or written by Maquet and signed by Dumas followed. They include "Joseph Balsamo," "Monte Cristo," "Le Reine Margot," and several other famous romances. . . .

Maquet devised the stories and wrote them. Dumas copied out what he had written, adding, modifying and paraphrasing, and occasionally suggesting incidents or developments for future chapters. All the novels were written from hand to mouth as serials for newspapers whose editors were clamoring for copy. Both collaborators worked as hard as they could; and the rate of production was so rapid that sixty volumes were once produced in a single year, and several novels were always simultaneously on hand.—FRANCIS GRIBBLE, in "Dumas, Father and Son."

Vinci, the Birthplace of Leonardo da Vinci: From a Painting by Jan Zerzavy

Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HEALTH is one of the greatest blessings to mankind; indeed, it is an essential to human progress. Therefore, how to gain and retain it, forms one of the pressing problems of the race. Yet, rightly understood, health is a precious gift from the Father of all.

To countless numbers, Christian Science has been the herald of glad tidings in that connection, making possible the attainment of permanent health and happiness here and now. Through her inspired textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has placed at the disposal of all mankind the true knowledge of God and of man's relationship to Him, which can become in very truth "the tree of life," the leaves of which, we read, "were for the healing of the nations."

Recognizing God as the only Life, hence, the only source of health, Christian Science is emphatic in the declaration that true health is spiritual. From this standpoint the Bible becomes a rich treasury, revealing the perpetual fount of life and health. The Psalmist sang, "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." Health is the true consciousness, the realization, of God's unchangeable perfection and of man's at-one-ment with God.

Health being a state of true consciousness, any seeming lack of health must of necessity be regarded as a mental condition. Not infrequently the question is asked, "How can right thinking heal a bodily disease?" As God is the only Mind or cause, all good thoughts are derived from Mind and are clad with harmony. Sickness and sin are manifestations of false beliefs which true ideas dispel, and as individual consciousness is purified their evil effects on the body disappear. In everything pertaining to the health, as well as to the happiness of mankind, the Truth will expose and destroy any erroneous condition, for error is Truth's opposite.

Suppose thought is functioning on the belief that age or climate can impede or bind man's the viewpoint must be changed and thought turned to Mind, God, as the source of perfect, painless, and harmonious action. Man in God's likeness expresses the activity of right ideas.

Or, if one may be laboring under a load of sorrow, loneliness, or doubt, let him turn to divine Principle, wherein there is no lack, but all that is good. Abiding in this consciousness of divine Love dispels the woes of sense and lifts thought into a veritable song of rejoicing. This spiritual abiding involves obedience to God, consecration, and an absolute faith in the beneficence and fulfillment of His plans for His children.

Thus, God is truly the very substance of man's being, and in Him can be found the remedy for every human need. In Christian Science the revelation of the omnipotence and omnipresence of divine Love imparts its own peace; and health is found to be derived from God and forever sustained by Him, each one being free to draw from this inexhaustible fountain of Life.

To gain and retain this precious gift of health there must be earnest striving to replace every erroneous human concept with the spiritual understanding of God and of man's eternal unity with Him. This task the Father lovingly demands of His children, and in the doing thereof is great reward. Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," and he demonstrated for all time the basic truth that Life is God. By casting out all manner of sin and disease, and raising the dead, he was in very deed the Way-shower to eternal life. The Master's healing works were accomplished through the law of God, good. He proved man's unity with God, with Life, Truth, and Love, as the fundamental truth of being.

In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 99), "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the scientific demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

There Is an Upland Pasture

There is an upland pasture, green and wide,
With kingcups dotted and with daisies pied,
Where mountain laurel tosses its pink spray
In every wind that wanders by that way.
Here harebells ring their immaterial chimes,
And shy song-sparrows link their liquid rhymes;
Here comes the meadow-lark with mottled breast
Seeking a sheltered hollow for its nest;
Here the mole burrows undisturbed, and here
The nimble cottontail need have no fear
Of the marauding hawk, for copses give
A leafy refuge for the fugitive.
I, too, go here when I would drink the sun
At middle morning when my task is done,
Or in the afternoon when lethargy
Invites my limbs, and I would hearten me
With warmth and all the fragrant essences
That seep from out the earth and scent the breeze,
For here I find the zest of life renewed
By the sweet sense of song and solitude.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Model for Caldecott

Two other friends of my mother's, who were kind to me in my early childhood, are inseparably linked together for all time through her friendship. For at the house of my grandfather, Mr. Mundella, she introduced to each other Juliana Horatia Ewing and Randolph Caldecott. So began a partnership, the importance of which is perhaps now not as fully realised as it should be. For in its day it was as perfect as the far greater association of Gilbert and Sullivan. Mrs. Ewing's letters are not long, nor of general interest, so I do not give them. I was always called "Aldegunda" by her from the heroine of her tale, "The Blind Man and the Talking Dog." Mr. Caldecott sent me every Christmas his new picture-book with an original drawing in the fly-leaf; one is particularly attractive, a portrait of himself with very long legs throwing a wreath of flowers to a little girl on a sofa. . . . I was the original of the child in the frontispiece of "Sing a Song of Sixpence," not a good likeness my mother said. I am also the "Queen of Diamonds" child in the same book, and one of those two pictures was quite a good portrait. In the letter from Mr. Caldecott which follows, he alludes to the frontispiece of "Sing a Song of Sixpence."

(At the head of the letter is a pen-and-ink drawing of a lady and child looking at a notice board on which the date and the address are written.)

Wybournes,
Kemsing,
Nr. Sevenoaks,
22 No. 1880.

My dear Mrs. Thorpe,

I am very glad to hear that you like—that you and Dorothea like my new Picture Books. I certainly tried to make the little girl in the beginning of the Book like your pretty daughter; but I failed at the first attempt and the more I struggled the less like it seemed to be—so I had to send it on without being satisfied about it.

The lady leaning over the chair is very much nicer in the original drawing than as you see it reproduced, but it is not really like Mrs. Caldecott in the first instance.

With pleasure you shall see the "hand-made" drawings some day. When we shall be in Town we do not know at present—in May, if not before, I have no doubt.

Tell Dorothea that I shall try my hand to make some more books for next Christmas which she will like, and that I am very proud to be able to please her and all nice good little girls, and boys too.

Thanking you for your kind expression of opinion about my work—Believe me,

Yours very truly,
Randolph Caldecott.

—LADY CHARNWOOD, in "An Autograph Collection and the Making of It."

Holmer Green

In the fair shire of wooded Buckingham,
Distant an hour or so from London's mart,
Yet far enough to link us with that age
Where William Penn and Hampden played their part—
Neighbor to these, yet envying not their fame,
Dear village green, thine is as sweet a name!
In simple lives heroic virtues shine,
Toil and self-sacrifice the harvest reap:
Blest are thy fields, thy hills and vales are blest,
Thy children still a glowing radiance keep.
Here youth and age together lift their voice,
Spring-time and harvest ever shall rejoice!

ETHELIE C. MORLEY.

AT FIRST sight, there appears something strange about this picture. One easily imagines it to be a painting of a toy model or a diorama of the village of Vinci, this being quite excusable if one has seen such models as are often conveniently employed in film production. One obvious reason for this peculiarity in Jan Zerzavy's painting is the unnatural appearance of the light. It might not, however, seem so far from natural if the original work in color could be seen, as it is quite possible that the light walls of the buildings were rendered in a cold bluish tint which has become paler in the photograph; while the sky—warm in color but high in key—was also not represented in its correct value of tone. It is impossible to comprehend the full value of certain kinds of painting through the medium of reproduction—color included. (Many pictures have no aesthetic value and can lose nothing of real consequence in black and white reproduction.)

If the spectator's view of the natural scene were considered in relation to this painting, one might expect not only the towers and roofs, but the whole village and hill to be rendered in silhouette, when set against the light as this painting suggests. Even if the walls are covered with pure white plaster, their opaqueness is an intervening factor between this whiteness and the sunlight. It must, therefore, be assumed that the artist was not aiming at the representation of a natural light effect, and in consequence the picture is not intended to be considered on that score.

Another aspect of the scene is so clearly expressed that there can be hardly anybody who would fail to recognize it. This is the solidity of the objects, otherwise known as the third dimension. It is common among painters to endeavor to record all of the subject that lies before them, in so far as human capacity will allow. This usually results in a transcription, full of an illusion of the real thing. Such painters may be said to have little or nothing "to say." Other artists make emotional response to certain aspects of their subject, and express their feelings at the expense of other relative elements.

In regard to this picture, one finds in the form of the foreground an absence of all minor accidents of surface strata and vegetation. The shapes of the large masses have been perceived and expressed free of these extraneous details. The cubical content of the buildings, the spherical mass of the tree shapes, and the weight and character of the creepers on the walls are all expressed in clear and honest statements. Although in shape the creepers resemble large carrots, the artist has at least revealed a certain order where the fuzzy entanglements of the imitator-painter would remain in raw green chaos. The character of such things as trees, creepers, figures and whatnot would appear to have a certain perfection underlying their disheveled, disarranged and distorted surfaces.

The absence of human figures in this particular work points to the fact that Zerzavy was only concerned with the rhythmic and orderly arrangement of the solid formation of the scene, in terms of paint. In other words, the work has presented something of an architectural problem in which the human figure could not with any advantage be pressed into the scale and design. It is, then, clearly not the intention of the artist to set before the beholder any question of human, physiological, botanical, or even geographical conditions. The interesting thing is that this painter has chosen one of those very centers of romanticism for his subject, where story and sentiment might well smother all in a welter of words! It is as though this Czechoslovak painter had gone to the native place of Leonardo, one of the greatest artists of all time, and dared to stay the babel of guides, visitors, and the rest of the world in order to proclaim a new-old truth about this Italian hill-town. "Enough of this amazing master, painter of 'The Last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa'; the designer of fortifications and monuments. Cease for a moment the story of this great child who made lutes and played sweet music in the precincts of this town of the Arno Valley, and heed a beautiful discovery!"

A Top Floor Flat

Eight flights of stairs consisting alternately of eight and nine steps.
Amy had made the calculation, and wondered what was the cause of
this arrangement. The ascent was
trying, but then no one could con-
test the respectability of the abode.
In the flat immediately beneath re-
sided a successful musician, whose
carriage and pair came at regular
hours each afternoon to take him
and his wife for a most respectable
drive. In this special building no one
else seemed at present to keep a car-
riage, but all the tenants were gen-
tefolk.

And as to living up at the very top, why, there were distinct advantages—as so many people of moderate income are nowadays hastening to discover. The noise from the street was diminished at this height; no possible tramplers could establish themselves above your head; the air was bound to be purer than that of inferior strata; finally, one had the flat roof whereon to sit or expatiate in sunny weather. True that a gentle rain of soot was wont to interfere with one's comfort out there in the open, but such minutiæ were easily forgotten in the fervour of domestic description. It was undeniable that on a fine day one enjoyed extensive views. The green ridge from Hempstead to Highgate, with Primrose Hill and the foliage of Regent's Park in the foreground; the suburban spaces of St. John's Wood, Maida Vale, Kilburn; Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, lying low by the side of the hidden river, and a glassy gleam on far-off hills which meant the Crystal Palace; then the clouded majesty of eastern London crowned by St. Paul's dome. These things one's friends were expected to admire. Sunset often afforded rich effects, but they were for solitary musing.—From "George Gissing," by A. C. GISSING.

Tapestry

The sky, tarnished to the lustre of old
Pewter, is stitched to the silver river's rim
By wind-spun clouds. Shadows are sewed on the fold
In strange grotesque patterns. Static lights trim
The dull background with a bright broken line.
Ferries, brilliant shuttles, glide through the woof
Of the river, webbing a vanishing design.
A star pricks the dusk, and gleams aloof
In the pewter sky. A siren shrieks through the grey,
A restless needle, trailing a livid thread
That scars the faded tones; the pompous bray
Of tugs stains the sky. The clouds are laid
On the horizon's edge like painted bars.
Calm night limns old myths with a thread of stars.

—GLORIA GONNARA, in *Voices*.

Sundhet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SUNDHET er en av menneskehetens største velsignelser; ja, den er en vesentlig betingelse for menneskelig fremgang. Hvorledes man skal opnå den og bibeholde den, utgjør derfor et av menneskeslektens presserende problemer. Og dog er sundhet, forstått på rette måte, en kostelig gave fra All-Faderen.

Til utallige skarer er Christian Science kommet som forkynneren av godt budskap i denne henseende, idet den gjør det mulig å opnå vedvarende sundhet og lykke her og nu. Gjennem sin inspirerte lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, har Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, gjort tilgjengelig for hele menneskeheten den sanne kunnskap om Gud og om menneskets forhold til Ham, som i sannhet kan bli "livsens tre," hvis blader, som vi leser, "var til lægedom for folkene".

Idet Christian Science anerkjenner Gud som det eneste Liv, og derfor som den eneste kilde til sundhet, erklærer den uttrykkelig at sann sundhet er åndelig. Betraktet ut fra dette standpunkt blir Bibelen et rikt skattkammer, som åpenbarer den evige kilde til liv og sundhet. Salmisten sa: "For du, Herre, er min tilflukt. Den Høieste har du gjort til din bolig; intet ondt skal vederfares dig, og ingen plage skal komme nær til ditt telt." Sundhet er den sanne bevissthet om, erkjennelsen av, Guds uforanderlige fullkommenhet og menneskets enhet med Gud.

Da sundhet er en tilstand av sann bevissthet, må enhver tilsynelatende mangel på sundhet nødvendigvis betraktes som en mental tilstand. Ikke så sjelden spørres der: "Hvorledes kan rett tenkning helbrede en legemlig sykdom?" Da Gud er det eneste Sinn eller den eneste årsak, stammer alle gode tanker fra Sinn og er ikkedd harmoni. Sykdom og synd er manifestasjoner av falske antagelser som sanne idéer fordriver, og efter som den individuelle bevissthet renses, forsvinner deres onde virkninger på legemet. I alt hvad der angår menneskehetens sundhet så vel som lykke, vil sannheten avdekke og tilintetgjøre enhver feilaktig tilstand; for villfarelse er det motsatte av Sannhet.

Skulde tanken gruble over den antagelse at alder eller klima kan hindre eller binde musklene, må synspunktet forandres og tanken vende sig til Sinn, Gud, som kilden til fullkommen, smertefri og harmonisk virksomhet. Mennesket i Guds lignelse uttrykker rette idéers virksomhet.

Eller der er kanskje en som strever under en byrde av bekymring, ensomhet eller tvil; la ham da vende sig til det guddommelige Prinsipp, i hvilket der ikke finnes nogen mangel, men alt som er godt. Når en dveler i denne den guddommelige Kjærlighets bevissthet, fordrives sansens smerter og tanken løftes til opriktig frydesang. Denne åndelige dvelen innbefatter lydighet mot Gud, hengivenhet og en absolutt tro på de gagnlige virkninger og opfyllelsen av Hans planer for Sine barn.

Således er Gud i sannhet selve substansen i menneskets tilværelse, og i Ham kan botemidlet for enhver menneskelig nød finnes. I Christian Science meddeler åpenbaringen av guddommelig Kjærlighets allmakt og allestedsnærværelse sin egen fred; og sundhet finnes å stamme fra Gud og til alle tider å være opretholdt av Ham, og hver enkelt har anledning til å øse av denne uuttømmelige Livets kilde.

For at man skal kunne opnå og bibeholde denne kostelige sundhetens gave, må der være alvorlig streben efter å erstatte ethvert feilaktig menneskelig begrep med den åndelige forståelse av Gud og av menneskets evige enhet med Ham. Dette arbeide krever Faderen i kjærlighet av Sine barn, og stor er dens lønn som gjør det. Jesus sa: "Jeg er kommet forat de skal ha liv og ha overflod", og han demonstrerte for all tid den grunnleggende sannhet at Liv er Gud. Ved at han utdrev all slags synd og sykdom og opvekket de døde, var han i sannhet Veiviseren til evig liv. Mesterens helbredende gjerninger blev fullbyrdet ved hjelp av Guds, det godes, lov. Han beviste menneskets enhet med Gud, med Liv, Sannhet og Kjærlighet, som tilværelsens grunnsannhet.

I *Science and Health* har Mrs. Eddy skrevet (s. 99): "Sann åndelighets rolige, sterke strømmer, som åpenbarer sig i sundhet, renhet og selvopofrelse, må utdype den menneskelige erfaring, inntil den materielle tilværelses antagelser sees å være et blott og bart bedrag, og synd, sykdom og død for alltid gir plass for den videnskapelige demonstrasjon av den guddommelige And og for Guds åndelige, fullkomne menneske."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Alfalfa Cutting

In great ripples, lessening outward from the center, lies the newly cut alfalfa. Between the river and the house is the field—not a large one, according to standards in the West. The track of the reaper, as he centers, is portrayed by shades of pale green and a green of deeper tone. Along the edges of the field, touched by the sunset light, grew vivid lupin and cornflower. Now they rest their full length on the cool earth. Every fragrant blade of grass, waiting for the dew of night, will, by the morning, be of a different hue, and by the following evening still more changed. Then will come the rakers; after that the great barns will be stacked, into which, here and there, the sunlight will filter down, through cracks beneath the doors and their casings on to the well-filled mows.

But tonight all that seems remote. During the day the trio of gray horses have drawn the reaper carefully, willingly. Of sound there has been but little—an occasional "Whoa" or "Steady, Steady!" Toward dusk there would come the call of the russet-backed thrush, the purple finch or the Oregon junco; and always the music of the running of the water below the dam. For, just beyond the stand of fir, skirting the alfalfa field, is the little river. A few towering oaks are in the foreground, but in this valley of the Willamette oaks are not common.

Beyond lies Winnasburg Hill, gleaming in its golden shorn beauty—a more radiant but no more lovely field than the recumbent alfalfa. A blue-purple mist folds around the distant Coast Range. Evening comes quietly and with well-earned peace.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Osbert Sitwell's Poetry

Osbert Sitwell's Poetry. The collected satires and poems of Osbert Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 8s. 6d. net.

ONLY once before in the history of English literature has there occurred so remarkable a trinity of talent as the Sitwell family. Not dissimilar, too, are the preoccupations of this trio to those of the three Brontë sisters. All have made their own worlds and peopled them with strange beings, some monstrous, some purely fantastic. The world of which the Brontës wrote was the invention of romantic young women who pined for experience but who being denied it created monsters of fear and grandeur. The world inhabited by the Sitwells is one of remembered childhood, where all height is exaggerated, where action is irrelevant, and time is incoherent.

Their art is, therefore, an art of escape, and the experiences they use are the experiences gained among their childhood years. During that time their life was a sheltered one, for they were born into an English county family, and never knew monotony, fear of poverty, hunger or the humiliation due to low social position and circumstances. As a result, their work shows an extreme sensibility to the minuter drama of life. Little shades of personality, little differences of mood, sensuous gradations of touch, sound, sight, smell—all these Lilliputian matters loom large in their recollections, and remain the immediate problems of their lives. As a consequence of this, they are highly sensitive when they emerge into the outside world, a world of men and women whose concerns appear gross and sinister to minds trained in that sequestered childhood among gentle, reverent retainers. A harsh criticism is received by the Sitwells as something intentionally malicious, while they accept praise as a tribute normal to their curiously personal other-world, where all is seen through the eyes of children.

Mr. Osbert Sitwell is artist enough to make the most of this restricted world. Looking out from it, he is able to stand apart and satirize what he does not like in the world of actuality: the false values, the pretense and sham, the officiousness and self-seeking. In particular, he dislikes the aged; perhaps because they are furthest removed from his own sphere. He sees their hardened habits, their prejudices, their time-toughened and calloused exteriors. It does not so readily occur to him that age can bring ripeness and the beauty peculiar to autumnal wisdom. Even the people of his own past, those made sacrosanct by being inmates of his world, grow old for him in idiosyncracy, rather than in dignity: creatures whose antiquity is perhaps to be loved, but certainly to be laughed at. Here is an example in the picture of Mrs. Goodbeare, the carpenter's wife.

Mrs. Goodbeare herself appeared no mean
feat of turnery,
As she creaked into the room
In her best black satin dress.
The lines on her face,
Of hairy yellow wood just cut,
Had been incised, perhaps,
By Mr. Goodbeare's verbal saw,
Just as his actual one
Had roughly shaped her figure.
Carved from one tree-trunk
She appeared,
Save for a golden-gleaming tooth,
A weird, wild tooth
That flashed in sympathy or anger.

In the long poem-sequence "England Reclaimed" we are given a gallery of portraits like this; Dickensian in their caricature and their fondness, but substituting for the Dickensian sentimentality sudden streaks of cruelty, in inhuman detachment and fickleness of mood common to all three of the Sitwells.

So much for Mr. Sitwell's subject matter. His manner of treating it is always interesting. Like his sister, he loves—this is characteristic of that nostalgia for their childhood—sudden juxtapositions of color; sampler and patchwork quilt effects. At their best, the epithets coined by this method are vivid and truly poetic in their quick symbolism. Such images as "toad-colored thrushes"; bees as "golden-liveried lovers," are typical. They are rich, allusively witty, and tremble on the verge of that larger world of imagination which is the domain of the major poet. Mr. Sitwell is always conscious of the claims of his craft, linking poetry with mythology as the residuum of a Golden Age that has vanished forever.

For Poetry is the wisdom of the blood,
That scarlet tree within, which has the power
To make dull words bud forth and break in flower.

RICHARD CHURCH.

SIR GEORGE PAISH
Author of "The Way to Recovery" (Putnam), Which Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor Aug. 12.

A New England Teacher

Hyde of Bowdoin, by Charles T. Burnett. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

TO THE younger generation of educators the name of William DeWitt Hyde perhaps carries little significance. And to the younger generation of college folk the name of Bowdoin means just a little school "way down East." But at the turn of the century and for some years hereafter, Hyde of Bowdoin was a commanding figure in the educational field. Other colleges sought him; politicians, feeling the strength of his character, would have lured him into another field of public service. But President Hyde held to Bowdoin, convinced that he had there a task worthy of his talents.

The character Professor Burnett has portrayed in the present volume offers a striking example of what has come to be known as the "New England Conscience." Deeply and essentially religious, Hyde early developed an introspective character. He trained for the ministry. But probably far wider influence has flowed from his writings on ethics and philosophy than from his teaching or preaching. Even as chief executive of a college his dominant thought for those under his tutelage was more religious than merely intellectual. Whether he were more philosopher than educator might be open to speculation, but a tribute for which any man might feel grateful was paid him by another educator who in recent years has figured largely in controversial fields. Writing to Hyde in 1917, Dr. William McAndrew said: "Though I never saw you in my life, or you me, yet there is no man living whose thoughts have more helped me and hundreds of others to whom your brave words have come."

The extent to which letters to and concerning the subject of the biography are utilized to throw light on the development of his career seems at times to clog the flow of the presentation. But if a biographer's duty has been performed when he has shown his readers an individuality which leaves a sharp impress on the memory, then Professor Burnett has accomplished his aim. The chronologies of career and writings given in appendices, as well as the well-developed index, will prove helpful to students.

In American

The Beginnings of American English, edited by M. M. Mathews. University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

IT IS now well over a century since Noah Webster made his prediction that in time the languages spoken in England and in the United States would be mutually unintelligible, a prediction which happily time has not come near to fulfilling. Even before Noah Webster had given much thought to American English, other observers had begun commenting upon the various differences between this and the British dialects. Here and there, in newspaper comment, letters and printed essays, Americans were showing that they were becoming self-conscious about their speech.

It is an interesting collection of American expressions that appears in "The Beginnings of American English," edited by M. M. Mathews. The title is misleading; what we have here is the beginning of comment upon American English, not the beginnings of that English itself. Evidently the jacket maker has read only the title, for he speaks of "essays gathered from the earliest days of American English," which is a misstatement.

From the Rev. John Witherspoon, writing in the Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser in May, 1781, to an account of "Southwestern Slang" from the Overland Monthly of 1869, this book presents us with collected samples of Americanisms. The editor has wisely preserved the original spelling and has added somewhat copious comment and interpretation, rising into a modified scholarly rapture at the discovery of a word-use at a date earlier than the first one listed in the New Oxford Dictionary.

As source material these quoted observations are valuable. They do for American English what many a "source book" has done for American history, in reproducing original documents upon which later students have rested their faith. Such a book as "The Beginnings of American English" is needed and should find a place in the libraries of many students of linguistics.

What the present reviewer deplores about all such books—Krapp's "The English Language in America," Mencken's "The American Language," even the classic Greenough and Kittredge "Words and Their Ways in English Speech"—is their tendency to leave an impression of casualness or even heterogeneity in their manner of dealing with words which form their raw material. Examples seem to be strung together like beads on a chain instead of being built up with much sense of architecture or design. Some writers give up the attempt and use a frankly alphabetical method. Others attempt more or less logical groupings of various sorts. Perhaps there is no final solution for the difficulty; certainly none is found in the volume under consideration. We pass from "clever," meaning agreeable, to "mad," meaning angry. "Feginny cloth" is followed by "cavort," which sends one rambling mind on to the story of the New York schoolboy who, asked to illustrate the word in a sentence, replied "My mother sent me to buy a cavort of milk." In "The Beginnings of American English" the reader is provided with an index of the Americanisms used in the book.

Many of the selections quoted are lively and interestinig in themselves, as American English is apt to be. Certainly any dialect which can produce offhand such a phrase as "tetoraciously exfiuncted" is in no danger of decay.

JANET RANKIN AIKEN.

Another Matriarch

Sunrise in the West, by David Carb. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $2.

IF David Carb had been able to settle on a consistent mode of presenting the material in his "Sunrise in the West" his book would produce a more positive effect. Clearly his purpose is to tell the life story of a young German Jewess who made the hazardous venture of migrating to America in the middle of the last century. She married and reared a large family, knew the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the World War, endured hardship, forced her indomitable way, and saw her children's children grow many and prosperous around her, a great, exuberant, affectionate clan. There are large possibilities in this material; though by no means unused material, it is capable and worthy of fresh development.

That is what Mr. Carb has tried to give to his subject, but in precisely what direction the reader is not quite sure. For instance, the style at first romantic, becomes patently realistic by the time Babette has found the husband she came to America to get. Lest the author be accused of being too much a dreamer he turns flippant; lest he be too prosaic, he paints word pictures of undeniable beauty but somehow alien to the context. Each manner is good, but the total effect is confusing.

Perhaps one reason for this lies in the character of Babette, the heroine. Two facts about her are sure—that she was determined in a society that demanded dowries of its brides to get her a husband; second, that nothing could daunt her. Aside from that she is uncertain, moody, a dreamer and a doer, a seer of visions and a scrubber of floors. She dreamed of a prince on a white charger, and she married a Mississippi farmer who put his face in his plate when he ate, and she never for a moment was dissatisfied with him.

Mr. Carb is a Texan. His previous experience in writing has been with reviews, dramatic criticism and plays. This is his novel. It shows latent power, but lacks organization.

The Dreyfus Affair

The Dreyfus Affair, by Jacques Kayser. Translated by Nora Bickley. London: Heinemann, Ltd. 10s. 6d. New York: Covici Friede. $5.

ON A fine autumn morning in 1894 a French officer was writing out to the dictation of one of his superiors some particulars concerning field artillery when he felt a hand flung upon his shoulder, and heard an excited voice cry, "In the name of the law, I arrest you. You are accused of the crime of high treason."

Thus was the curtain rung up on the Dreyfus affair, an amazing episode of military history which set up a clangor of controversy all over Europe, inflamed racial controversy, condemned an innocent man to imprisonment on Devil's Island, compelled the French military authorities to the most astounding subterfuges in order to disgrace a highly honorable and intelligent soldier and to save one who was neither, provoked from Zola his famous and ringing letter, "J'Accuse," and lately provided Cedric Hardwicke with another of his ingenious character studies.

Jacques Kayser, who is a nephew of Colonel Dreyfus, sees the cause of the whole persecution of his uncle in the fact that he was a Jew. When it was found that important military information had been betrayed to Schwartzkoppen it was anti-Semitism that saw the culprit in Dreyfus, it was anti-Semitism that fastened the guilt upon him on the strength of a doubtful similarity between his handwriting and that of the incriminating document. M. Kayser does not bring to light any new material, but he marshals the old in a masterly and convincing manner, telling the story with a vigor and dramatic power that make his book as enthralling as it is valuable as a vindication of a very ill-used man.

The translation is somewhat uncertain; the phrase, "The search for inexistent evidence," for example, (p. 33), is surely rather unusual?

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Bombardment of a Glass House

WE THREW the stones, so we can't complain. Perhaps it was a mistake to admit living in a glass house. People might not have noticed that the walls were transparent. Now they seem to be crowding round, and they don't appear to care much for what they see within. Thus Mr. James A. Lumsden of Catonsville, Md., sends us a "Second Complaint":

"It is bad policy to take advantage of a chap when he is down—but—'strike while the iron is hot' etc.—why not bring your work up to The Christian Science Monitor standard?

"Sorry to say 'caustic' is the correct word—this column is the one in the Monitor which lacks that fineness and nicety which stamps all Monitor articles. Yes, 'it's just too bad.'"

* * *

We wonder if Mr. Lumsden would regard us as caustic if we asked how, if all Monitor articles are stamped with fineness and nicety, ours can be said to lack those qualities. Or is that what he means by being caustic? But to us it seems merely a question of logic and clarity. "Caustic" is defined by Webster as meaning "Capable of destroying the texture of anything or eating away its substance by chemical action; burning; corrosive." If you can do anything to help burn away sham and false sentiment and loose thinking, is that a matter to be sorry about?

We were quite dejected at the thought that our work might not be up to Monitor standard until we arrived at Mr. Lumsden's definition—"fineness and nicety." Under "fine" Webster lists nine groups of definitions, with many subdivisions, but we assume Mr. Lumsden is thinking of "brought to perfection," "of marked excellence or superiority," and so on. We wish we were like that. But since he is speaking of writing, perhaps he means "fine writing," in the rhetorical sense. Then we shall have to disappoint him. We have no ambitions along that line.

And nicety? Is Mr. Lumsden thinking here of Webster's "exactness of perception or discrimination; precision; accuracy"? Or of "delicacy of taste or feeling; squeamishness"? Perhaps it will be best for Mr. Lumsden to pass up this column.

* * *

A protest of another sort comes from Mr. John M. Brewer of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard. Says Mr. Brewer:

"Two of your 'faithful readers'—my wife and I—are much concerned over your indorsement of 'The Good Earth,' in the Monitor of Aug. 22. We think that Mrs. Buck deals with the most serious things of life, without the semblance of solution, without one ray of light, and with only the compounding of futility. She makes us acquainted with one Wang Lung, who meets his temptations calmly, considers them well, sees the moral issues involved, and then yields to them one by one. At the end of a life of lust and other wrongs, he pronounces satisfaction with all he has done. Then his sons are shown ready to keep up the rolling of the squirrel cage.

"We recognize the art and the pictures, and the almost Biblical beauty of the simple language of the text. Doubtless, too, it may all be an accurate picture of Chinese life. But are there no other standards to which such a book should measure; as, for example, that a few persons seen going through serious experiences should be shown as learning from these: that there is such a thing in the world as the lessons that human life is supposed to teach?

"These are not rocks for your Glass House, but only the thoughts and questions of one interested in education."

* * *

Thoughts and questions that we are glad to receive, because they give us an occasion to try to make clear a point of view. To our notion, there are just two things that give any meaning to human life: religion and art. But the methods of these two ought not to be confused. The artist's business is, not to preach theology or to teach morality, but to depict human life as it comes to his observation—an observation keener of course than that of the ordinary man; to show the results of certain modes of behavior, and, finally, to reveal to us his vision of man's finest possibilities.

Evidently it is in this last respect that Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have found "The Good Earth" wanting. They recognize the "almost Biblical" poetic beauty of the style, they are willing to accept the picture as authentic, without a ray of light or a semblance of solution. No doubt others are similarly affected by books of this type. But do such readers fully respond to the artist's contribution?

* * *

Not only is the artist under no obligation to be didactic, but in proportion as he becomes so he is unfaithful to his mission. His function is, not to point a moral, but through his genius so to stir the imagination of the reader that a glimpse of something more than that which is apparent is revealed to him. This is what, for us and for some others at least, Mrs. Buck has done in "The Good Earth." We felt sympathy but no sense of depression as a result of reliving in effect the Chinese racial peasant life. We were moved by the fortitude and the devotion of some of the characters, particularly of O-lan. And if Wang Lung was a sinner, was there not something splendid in the tenacity with which he clung to the only support he could understand—his land? These peasants were seemingly not far from the condition of the beasts of the fields. But were they not emerging?

It is necessary to see beneath and beyond the outer aspect of human life as represented if we are to comprehend the greatest art. Do we commend the conduct or approve the motives of the characters in "Œdipus Rex" or "King Lear" or "Tristan and Isolde"? If not, why do we read, see and hear them again and again, unless we receive from them something more than is apparent on the surface of their sordid plots? Books which represent human beings in ordinary surroundings as infallibly fine or "nice" hardly gain our credence. Literary art must be faithful to the human experience which at the same time, by its implications, it transcends.

Einstein's Universe

The Universe, from Crystal Spheres to Relativity, by Frank Allen. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

SOMEONE, saying that only 12 men understand Einstein, reckoned without the publishers. There have been so many books to explain relativity to those upon the fringe of cosmic mathematics. But perhaps, after all, only 12 men do understand . . . the rest merely write about it. Almost anyone, it seems, may dive into the pool of formulæ; the trick is in knowing where to come up for air.

Prof. Frank Allen seems to know. One suspects that he might be included among the original 12 who can track a Riemannian equation to its ultimate destination. The publication of his relativity lecture before the University of Manitoba compresses within a modest volume the changing views with which men have explained the universe from the days of Pythagoras until Einstein depicted the cosmos as "finite but unbounded."

And what sort of universe might that be? Professor Allen gives a prefatory warning that relativity involves "a new method of thinking of the ordinary concepts of physical science." Thus his simplified figures and equations make no effort to be completely definitive. Professor Allen avoids the pitfalls which engulf many writers on relativity. He does not attempt to present a "physical" picture for things which can be described only by a mathematical concept. His task is to introduce the reader to a new mode of thinking, to enable him to accept a cosmos with a radius of 900,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles—a radius which "curiously enough . . . has no reference to a center from which, in ordinary geometry, such a line is measured."

Professor Allen is essentially factual. He indulges, however, in one interesting bit of conjecture. The modern physicist views the speed of light as the ultimate velocity. If one could travel faster than light, he would see events before they happen. But the propagation of gravitation is so great that it now escapes detection. Will it be found that the speed of gravitation is susceptible of measurement? If this should come about, Professor Allen believes, the door would be opened to studies of profound importance in the natural scientist's efforts to disclose the constitution of nature.

Punch's Great Artist

A Little About Leech, by the Rev. Gordon Tidy. London: Constable. 10s. 6d.

THIS year is the ninetieth anniversary of Punch; it is, therefore, fitting that it should see the publication of a book about Punch's great artist, John Leech. That Leech was chiefly responsible for the popularity of Punch in its early days, Thackeray had no doubt whatever. Since that day the fame of Leech has sadly diminished, for fashions in jokes change with disquieting speed; he would indeed have a keen sense of humor who should hold his sides over the cartoons which are excellently reproduced in this volume, though in some of them, particularly in that of the fox-hunters regaling in the "good" old times, Leech draws with an effectively barbed pencil.

Many artists have achieved repute without money, and some money without repute. Leech obtained both. One critic said that he lost "nothing in comparison with the great serious masters," "such as Raphael and Titian"; whilst he received £40,000 from Punch, made nearly £5000 out of his exhibition of "Sketches in Oil," and according to Holman Hunt earned about £2000 a year. He seems to have been generally liked, though James Payn says oddly that he had an air of "settled gloom." His life had few crises or excitements. But out of this equable story Mr. Tidy has made an interesting, casual and chatty book, agreeably splashed with the familiar great names of the period.

Uphill Steps in India

Uphill Steps in India, by M. L. Christlieb. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

IN THESE days, when the fate of India is in the melting pot, and the whole world is watching the simmering, it is good to get an account from a sympathetic pen of the submerged millions in that vast country who are the pawns in the struggle between the emancipated tenth of educated Indians and their British overlords.

Miss M. L. Christlieb is a missionary, one of the first women—perhaps the first—to go in that capacity to the Indian villages in which 90 per cent of the population live. She writes frankly as one engaged in teaching the Gospel, but her pages are nevertheless filled with objective character sketches of the thousand and one types, castes and creeds found in Southern India. She carefully abstains from taking sides in the political controversy between Mahatma Gandhi's supporters and the British, but she is completely justified in the belief she expresses in a foreword that the student of politics may gather enlightenment between the lines.

Without some knowledge of the way the common people of India live, such as is supplied by Miss Christlieb, it is quite impossible for the western races to understand the political problem now in process of solution. Values are all topsy-turvy. Thus, the Indian Congressists are busy demanding that existing western political institutions be widely extended in India. The glamour of Gandhi is apt to blind the rest of the world to the fact that his avowed industrial policy of wearing nothing but homespun involves the destruction of the economic fabric upon which modern western civilization is established.

Miss Christlieb enables us to dot the i's and cross the t's of this anomaly. In a Hindu house she saw a young man sitting on the floor, busily writing. "What is he doing?" she asked. "Writing 1,000,000 times, 'Rama, Rama, Sri Rama.'" "What for?" "To gain merit."

One of the burning questions in India is caste. Some, like Gandhi himself, are prepared to abolish caste, but they are as a drop to the ocean among those who hold caste as sacrosanct. What has western democracy to offer a country where people are taught to believe that the skin of a Brahmin is more sacred than the whole body of a Sudra; where the washerman refuses to wash the clothes of a man who has broken caste; where it is a common supposition that a man of one caste will temper justice but not with mercy for people of another caste who are under his authority.

But Miss Christlieb's picture is not all black. There is, for example, the Brahmin revenue inspector who deliberately broke his caste to perform deeds of kindness during an epidemic; the Indian woman vice-president of a Provincial Legislative Council who worked devotedly in the cause of child wives, widows and temple girls. Miss Christlieb has no definite case to establish, as too many modern writers on India have had. And the only ax she has to grind is her affection for the people with whom she came in contact.

Tragedy of a Reviewer

By The Way, by Beachcomber. London: Sheed & Ward. 7s. 6d.
Humour and Fantasy, by F. Anstey. London: Murray. 8s. 6d.

IT IS no fun reviewing a pair of funny books. If all you had to do was to make a list of the funny things and retail them, that would be something, for a humorous idea makes all but the malevolent communicative. And to quote endlessly from Beachcomber would be permissible because his is the type of humor which has no context. Like the modern novelist who lets his characters reveal themselves in their dialogue, Beachcomber takes the creatures of his carnaval and lets them look foolish without background. Context is suppressed. You do not have to plod through acres of facetiousness until the hard-pressed joke springs up from your feet like a brace of partridges. As with the sharp cracks on the head administered in a Punch and Judy show, there are no preliminaries and there is no aftermath.

But to dilate and appraise is gratuitous. When he states briefly that the smallest book in the world is the Italian Who's Who, there is nothing to do but to watch the grotesque landslide with a delicious and detached delight. Beachcomber's Punch and Judy is a rough-house. Listen to the wretched Christopher Robin:

John Percy
Said to his Nurzy
Nurzy he said, said he,
Tell father
I'd much rather
He didn't write books about me.

and this from the gossip columns, about the Marquis of Weston-super-Mare: "He was dining Chez Snubelhaum the other night with a party, when Lady Dimity Horribel turned to him and said, caustically, 'What do you think of Cosi Fan Tutte?' Without an instant's hesitation he replied, 'Life is short, but Mozart is long.' The retort has all the more pith and point when one recalls that his mother was a Rumple."

The column of Beachcomber is the one basis of sanity in the English yellow press, and an extraordinary product of its cynicism; for it is the world as depicted by the stunt newspapers that he satirizes. Those fatuous memoirs, sperialized plays, meaningless interviews, quotations from novels, all the vapidity which publicity is made of, are his stock in trade. He is quite savage and something of a sentimentalist. And he is dull when he is having a cut at things he does not understand. But he is alive and kicking hard.

Between Beachcomber and Anstey there is all the difference of a generation. Anstey wrote, still writes in fact, for that genteel middle-class English public which stands solidly behind Punch and Christopher Robin. Ingenious, anecdotal and witty, his stories are the escapes of a tired and not of an angry man. Perhaps they seemed more trenchant to the older generation. Clergymen and even the laity might while away a blameless hour or two with him, as they are carried into a countryside which becomes more and more expensive to live in. Nor do we say this in derision. Mr. Anstey knows every inch of his job and there is an innocent as well as a broad tradition in English humor. The trouble is that the innocent variety has become commercialized and decadent; and whatever you think about original sin in humor, its sublimation—if that is the wonderful word—into original slang—humor spun out of the head and wearing thinner at every stretch of verbal extravagance makes lean reading. We cannot go on laughing indefinitely at the fantasies of verbiage which our Wodehouses spin.

Our mood may be due to an attack of reviewer's gloom. Yet no one is happier than the reviewer when he sees the blue litmus of everyday dullness redden with laughter; no one more restless when instead of the full red there appears a mild innocuous pink. Funny books, as we said first of all, ought not, strictly speaking, to be reviewed at all.

V. S. P.

Airy Enchantment

Trackless Winds, by John Burton. San Francisco: Johnck & Seeger.

I feast with the night wind
At my table under the moon . . .

WITH these words John Burton begins his volume of verse called "Trackless Winds," and with these words indicates the essential nature of his work, which has in it an airy enchantment of thought, a straining at the tether of actuality. Although most of the poems were written in California there is slight indication of geographical locale in them because of the exiguity of their objective matter. Mr. Burton's work is creditable for its good taste and for its unconventionality arrived at by the fair means which uses no red paint or cymbals. Here are a man's intimate thoughts, carefully set down without the distortions of vanity; it is good to see them so.

The book is so admirably made that it were hard not to praise it a bit even though the material were trash—but this casts no reflection upon the actual worth of the poems. That the author eschews the usual forms and uses what is sometimes called "free" verse need not necessarily be too much in his disfavor. True enough, it seems a pity that he does not attempt other forms than he does; for, fitting as his forms are for some of his poems, it is obvious that less haphazard metrical standards might have improved others greatly.

Mr. Burton's failings or shortcomings are, it must be admitted, numerous. His rhapsody of mood often carries him too far into the network of his own imaginings, so far that we cannot follow without more specific guidance; and one knows it would be a good thing if the poet bumped down to earth occasionally with a good solid poem about things and not things of his fancy. Many of the poems are too slight in content to deserve a place in a book which contains such good ones elsewhere. But as a whole one is impressed with the fact that this poet is really sincere and that he does convey meanings of an important kind to us.

J. R. S.

Yacht Racing, by Edwin A. Boardman (Boston: Little, Brown, $4) contains all the elements of a basic textbook on the sport of yachting, but not enough technical material to discourage the general reader. Mr. Boardman knows his subject. Long before he earned his seat at the stroke oar of a Harvard varsity crew, in 1897, he was racing boats out of the Massachusetts Bay harbor of Manchester. He sailed a winner in the international Sonder races of 1910 for the President Taft trophy. Only recently he joined the afterguard of a yacht in the America's Cup class.

His book has numerous photographs to illustrate points of sailing and the effects of wind and sea on hulls and sails. It is an important addition to the rather small collection of sound textbooks on yacht racing which also are interesting to the novice.

A History of Palestine

History of Palestine, by Angelo S. Rappoport. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

THE renewed interest in the ancient land of Palestine through the Zionist movement furnishes the raison d'être for this book from the pen of a competent observer who has a thorough knowledge of its history. No section of the whole earth has been the scene of more activity than this bridge between Egypt and the East. Its history has been both varied and important. The author summarizes this many-sided story without tiring the reader with endless detail which might justifiably be set forth. His descriptions of events, however, are sufficiently comprehensive to meet the needs of the average reader.

The first chapter deals with the land, its topography and climate, its archæology and history. Then follow chapters dealing with the earliest inhabitants, Philistines, Semites, and Egyptians, who preceded the coming of the Hebrews.

More important are the chapters dealing with the conquest of Canaan, the Hebrew monarchy, the assault from the east which led to the captivity and the coming of the Roman legions. The history of the rise and fall of Christianity is set forth in considerable detail and the Mosiem invasion and centuries of rule are discussed at length. The early pilgrimages to the Holy Land and the Crusades are the subjects of long chapters, the whole combining into a volume that fully meets the needs of the student of the Bible who wishes to familiarize himself with its historical and ethnological background. The volume is made more usable by the excellent chronology of important events in the history of Palestine, an adequate bibliography and an index.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

The Harvard University Press has published Thomas Wyat's translation of Plutarch's "Quyete of Mynde," reproduced in facsimile from the copy in the Henry E. Huntington Library, with an introduction by Charles Read Baskervill, professor of English in the University of Chicago.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OUIMET MEETS A. J. WESTLAND

Former Champion Reaches Final of U. S. Amateur Golf Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—Seventeen years after winning his first and only national amateur championship, Francis D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., a suburb of Boston, again has a chance to capture the most important title bestowed by the United States Golf Association. In the 36-hole final of the thirty-fifth annual tourney at Beverly Country Club here today, Ouimet faced Alfred J. Westland of Sunset Ridge Country Club, the Chicago district champion.

Experience in tourney play proved its value to both Ouimet and Westland in the semifinal yesterday when they defeated younger challengers. Ouimet came from behind to defeat W. R. Howell of the Hermitage C. C., Richmond, Va., 2 and 1, over the 36-hole route. The 19-year-old Virginian led on most of the holes and was all square up to the thirty-fourth, but Ouimet's endurance wore him down.

Westland in 25 holes had M. J. McCarthy Jr. of the Green Meadow C. C., Harrison, N. Y., 7 down, and finally won by 3 and 2 after the New Yorker staged a great rally.

Howell Leads at Noon

Revealing none of the awe which other "juniors" displayed of the veteran former champion, Howell traded holes with Ouimet on the first nine and turned even, the cards being 40 each. On the return, Howell won four holes to Ouimet's three and went to lunch enjoying the advantage of 1 up. The Virginia boy did the second nine in 39 against 40, the cards for the round being 79 and 80.

Ouimet drew the first break on the third where Howell missed a six-foot putt to go one over par for a 4. This, however, did not disturb the youth, for he halved the fourth in par 4 and then sank another par 4 on the fifth for a win to square the match. Howell went 1 up on the sixth where he sank a par 3 against Ouimet's 4, driving into the trap at the left of the green, sending his second 40 feet over the pin and putting 3 feet too strong. Ouimet squared the match on the ninth with a par 4.

The former champion sank a 45-foot putt on the tenth green; but it availed him only a half in 3. On the long eleventh that has caused so much trouble, Howell hit well all the way, while Ouimet drove into deep rough; his other shots were short and he was still 18 feet from the cup in 4, with Howell 20 feet away in 3. Each had two putts and Howell went 1 up with a 5. The latter, however, failed to get out of the trap guarding the short twelfth green on his first attempt, and Ouimet, with a similar lie, got out and scored a 4 to even the contest.

Howell advanced to 1 up again with a par 4 on the fourteenth, repeated on the fifteenth, going 2 up, and then the tables were turned at the sixteenth, Ouimet becoming only 1 down. On the seventeenth Ouimet exploded from a trap to within four feet of the cup, but Howell's approach putt laid a dead stymie and took the hole in par 3 going 2 up.

On the eighteenth Howell got into the right rough twice, pushed his mashie niblick too hard and missed a 20-foot putt, taking a 6 against Ouimet's par five. This left the latter only 1 down.

Ouimet Rallies in Afternoon

Ouimet rallied on the first afternoon nine and turned the twenty-seventh 1 up. Rather, Ouimet continued his steady play while the boy got into all kinds of trouble. Howell three-putted on the nineteenth, but laid Ouimet a stymie and took the hole, 5 and 6, Ouimet having been delayed by a trap and blocked by the stymie. On the twentieth, Howell detoured to the rough on his first and second shots and used six strokes, one more than par to lose the hole.

On the twenty-second Howell got into a trap and Ouimet squared the match with a par 4. This performance was repeated on the twenty-third and Ouimet went 1 up for the first time in 20 holes. He won the next hole with par 3 and was 2 up. On the twenty-fifth, however, Ouimet laid himself a dead stymie and Howell took the hole with 5 against 6. Howell made a great pitch from the rough on the twentysixth, stopped eight feet from the hole and dropped the putt for a 3, to square the match. The advantage was again seized on the twenty-seventh, by Ouuimet when his rival used three putts from off the edge of the green, Ouimet going down for a 4 from an almost similar lie. The veteran's card for the nine was 39 against 43, turning 1 up.

Howell gained the twenty-eighth, a 173-yard par 3 when Ouimet landed an iron shot behind a tree to the left of the green, had to play out away from the hole and then stopped his putt on the edge of the cup. Howell laid his drive on the green 40 feet away, but was five feet short on his first putt. His second caromed off of Ouimet's ball and dropped for a par 3 and a win, even up. They halved the long twenty-ninth in par 5's.

Howell returned to 1 up on the 110-yard thirty-first hole when he sent a 10-foot putt true to the goal, making a birdie 2 against Ouimet's 3. The latter squared on the thirty-second with a birdie 3, and sank a long putt on the thirty-fourth for a win, going 1 up when Howell was delayed by a trap. The thirty-fifth halved in par 4's and on the seventeenth a 200-yard par 3, Howell laid a beautiful second pitch three feet from the pin; but Ouimet sank a 20-foot putt for a birdie 2. This gave the veteran his victory, 2 and 1.

Westland occasioned some surprise by setting the aggressive McCarthy 2 down for the morning round. They were all even in nine holes with cards of 37 each after the Chicagoan had twice gained the advantage and lost it. Coming back Westland began a rally on the thirteenth that put him 3 up on the sixteenth, but he lost the eighteenth and McCarthy was only 2 down at lunch time, with a card of 43 against a 41 for the second nine and 80 against 78 for the round.

On the 228-yard third Westland laid a beautiful iron shot 18 feet from the pin and went down for a 3 win, while McCarthy's drive was 50 feet short and used a 4 to complete the hole. This put the Chicagoan 1 up, as the first two holes were halved in par figures. McCarthy got even on the fourth by dropping an 18-foot putt for a birdie 3. Westland replied with a 20-foot putt on the fourth for a par 3. They halved the sixth in 4's, one over par, and McCarthy evened the contest on the seventh with a 4 after laying his pitch dead to the pin.

Halve Five Holes

With the match square, they halved five holes in two strokes over par. Westland began his substantial advance on the thirteenth, when he holed out in par 4, after McCarthy put his third in a trap and then approached over the green. The Chicagoan followed up his advantage at the fourteenth, when McCarthy put his second shot over the green, using 5 against his rival's par 4. This put the New York boy 2 down.

McCarthy slipped to 3 down on the sixteenth when he set his third on top of bunker rough 20 feet from the pin and dubbed his fourth, while Westland dropped a par 4. Both had trouble on the eighteenth. The Chicagoan's first two shots were good, but his third settled in a trap to the right and he took 2 to get out. Each had two putts and McCarthy won the hole with his 6, 1 over par.

As though he had been only fooling before, Westland quickly advanced to 7 up against McCarthy during the afternoon round and turned the three-quarter mark 6 up, the cards for the nine being 37 for the local player, 41 for the visitor. Westland won the nineteenth with a par 4, going 3 up, and then 5 up with similar counts on the twenty-second, and twenty-third. On the twenty-fourth Westland holed a 15-foot putt for a birdie 2, going 6 up. McCarthy drove into a bank on the twenty-fifth, hit a spectator with his brassie shot and missed a five-foot putt, taking 6 and going 7 down Westland gave him a hole on the twenty-sixth by three-putting. They halved two holes, with McCarthy rallying, and then the latter sent a 25-foot putt into the cup on the twenty-ninth for a birdie 4.

A birdie 2 on the thirtieth hole put Westland dormie 6, with McCarthy forced to win every hole to keep the match going. He rose to the emergency for three holes, shooting two in par, and on the thirty-third had Westland looking to his laurels. Both got into traps on the way to the thirty-third, but Westland was short out of his sand, while McCarthy laid his 15 feet from the pin. Two putts gave the latter a 5 against a 6. Now, only 3 down, McCarthy drove for the sixteenth with grim hope in his jaws, but Westland steadied and halved the hole in 5, one over par, and the match was over. The summary:

UNITED STATES GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

Francis D. Ouimet, Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., defeated William A. Howell, Hermitage Country Club, Richmond, Va., 2 and 1.

A. J. Westland, Sunset Ridge Country Club, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Argentine Teams Win Test Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 5—Two practice polo matches were played here yesterday in which the Argentine teams which are in the United States to compete in the open championship took part. Each of the visiting quartets was victorious.

Hurlingham met a 21-goal team known as the Blues on the No. 4 field at the Meadow Brook Club, and won by a score of 12 to 4. As it lined up, the Hurlingham team showed a handicap of 30 goals, and it is expected that it will line up the same way when it plays its first game in the open championship. The quartet did not show as good teamwork as desired, and its hitting was not up to expectations. The summary:

HURLINGHAM	BLUES
No. 1—J. B. Miles	Daniel Kearney
2—Juan Benitz	Philip Iglehart
3—D. B. Miles	D. W. Bostwick
Back—L. L. Lacey	William Post

Score—Hurlingham 12, Blues 4. Goals—J. B. Miles 4, Benitz 3, Lacey 3, D. B. Miles, Kearney for Hurlingham; Post 2, Bostwick, Kearney for Blues. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

In the other game on Phipps field, Santa Paula defeated a team known as the Whites 15 to 4, no individual scores being kept. The winners played a fast, aggressive game and worked very well together. The Santa Paula team has a rating of 25 goals while the Whites were rated at 18. The summary.

SANTA PAULA	WHITES
No. 1—Alfredo Harrington	W. H. Nicholls Jr.
2—Juan Reynal	H. S. Knox
3—Jose Reynal	J. H. H. Phipps
Back—Andres Gazzotti	R. R. Guest

Score—Santa Paula 15, Whites 4. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	35	28	.556
Portland	35	28	.556
San Francisco	34	28	.548
Hollywood	32	29	.525
Los Angeles	32	30	.516
Seattle	30	33	.484
Sacramento	26	36	.419
Missions	24	37	.393

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Portland 4, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 5, Portland 4.
San Francisco 8, Missions 1.
Hollywood 20, Los Angeles 8.
Seattle 5, Oakland 4.

INDIANS PURCHASE THREE

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians announced yesterday the purchase of three minor-league stars who will report next year. They are Bruce Connaizer, first baseman, and Jack Ward, center fielder, both with New Orleans of the Southern Association, and Charlie Reddock, right-handed pitcher, who has won 11 games and lost four for Decatur in the Three-Eye League.

BROWN WINS GOLF TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Sept. 5—Alfred A. Brown of the Brentwood Golf Club, Brentwood, Long Island, became White Mountain golf champion here yesterday when William Criss McGuckin of Englewood, N. J., Harvard sophomore, defaulted to him in the final of the championship flight. Brown succeeds Jerry McHugh of Philadelphia, who won the title last year.

PIRATES BEAT CARDS AGAIN

Giants Shut Out Robins—Reds and Phillies Also Triumph

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	84	47	.641
New York	77	54	.588
Chicago	71	64	.536
Brooklyn	69	62	.533
Pittsburgh	61	70	.466
Boston	59	72	.450
Philadelphia	58	73	.434
Cincinnati	49	83	.371

RESULTS SEPT. 4

New York 3, Brooklyn 0.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 12, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 11, Boston 1.

The Pittsburgh Pirates made it two straight over the St. Louis Cardinals in the National League on Friday, winning this time by the score of 3 to 1. The New York Giants took the opening game of their series with the Brooklyn Robins, 3 to 0. The McGrawmen are seven games behind the leading Cardinals, while the Cubs are eight contests in the rear of the Giants. Philadelphia hit Boston pitching hard and won by 11 to 1. Cincinnati won its fifth successive game from the Chicago Cubs, 12 to 3.

The Pirates scored two runs in the eighth against the Cards, with the aid of a misjudged fly and a base on balls. "Pepper" Martin, St. Louis center fielder, let Traynor's fly fall safely in center for a single and Lloyd Waner scored. A little later that same inning, Bill Hallahan, who pitched for the champions, gave Piet a base on balls with the bases full and forced in Jensen with the third and final run. Each club made six hits. Heinie Meine went the distance for the Pirates. Charlie Gelbert, young St. Louis shortstop, made the longest hit of the game, a triple. Frankie Frisch made the only other extra-base hit, a double. All of Pittsburgh's hits were singles.

The game at the Polo Grounds was a pitching duel between Bill Walker of the Giants and Watson Clark of the Robins. Each boxman held his opponents to eight hits, but Walker was given better support both in the field and at the bat. In the fourth the Giants were given a run when Herman let Terry's single go for two bases. Hogan, the next man up, drove a low liner to center for an ordinary single, but when Sothern tried to make a shoestring catch he missed the ball and Terry scored. Ott singled in the seventh and moved to third when Jackson doubled. Verges was purposely passed and Allen, who went to bat for Marshall, singled to left, driving in two runs.

Phil Collins, Phillie right-hander, pitched and won his seventh straight game when he beat the Braves. The Boston club touched him for 12 hits during the nine innings but only once could it score a run. Collins's team mates pounded the ball, getting 16 safeties for 11 runs. They batted Ed Brandt out of the box in the fifth inning and continued their attack on Hal Haid. Virgil Davis drove in three runs for the Phillies with two doubles and a single. He also scored twice himself. Don Hurst hit a homer and two singles. Klein and Mallon also had three hits apiece. Berger and Maranville each hit a double for the Braves.

The Reds pounded the ball to all corners of the field against the Cubs. Red Lucas pitched and had little difficulty winning. Every one of the Reds made at least one hit and most of them made more than one. Beck, formerly with the Cubs and now a reserve infielder with the Reds, accounted for four runs. Harvey Hendrick hit two doubles and a single and drove in three runs. Edd Roush hit a triple and two singles. Taylor Douthit led the attack with four out of six, all singles. Adair made three hits for the Cubs. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	x	3	6	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Meine and Phillips; Hallahan and Wilson. Umpires—Pfirman, Rigler and Donnelly. Time—1h. 39m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	x	3	8	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0

Batteries—Walker and Hogan; Clark and Lopez. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Scott. Time—1h. 36m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	x	11	16	0
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	1

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Brandt, Haid and Spohrer, Bool. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Barr, Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 49m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	8	1	0	0	1	0	x	12	21	1
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	1

Batteries—Lucas and Sukeforth; Smith, May, Sweetland and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Moran. Time—2h. 2m.

HARTFORD WINS EASTERN TITLE

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Hartford Senators, winners of the championship for the first half of the Eastern Baseball League 1931 season, today held claim to the second half title by virtue of a double victory over Norfolk yesterday. The Bridgeport Bears are 11½ games behind the Senators. The double victory made it impossible for Bridgeport to finish ahead of the Senators even if Hartford loses every one of its remaining 12 games while Bridgeport wins every one of the 10 it is scheduled to play. The Senators would finish with a standing of 46 victories and 30 defeats, even if they lost all future games, while Bridgeport, making a clean sweep of the remaining games, would finish with 45 victories and 30 defeats.

JONES SETS NEW-BALL RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 5—Richard A. Jones Jr., secretary of the Westchester Hills Golf Club, who returned here several days ago from the Beverly Country Club in Chicago, where he failed to qualify in the United States amateur golf championship, set a new record with the new ball for the Westchester Hills course when he scored an 18-hole round of 69. Par for the course is 70. The record for the course with the old ball was made by Jesse W. Sweetser, with a 68.

TILDEN WINS AT LIDO

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 5—William T. Tilden 3d, professional tennis singles champion of the United States, defeated Albert Burke, 6—1, 6—4, in an exhibition singles match at the Lido Country Club yesterday. In another singles exhibition J. Emmett Paré beat Francis T. Hunter, 6—0. The large gallery was treated to some spectacular doubles play when Tilden and Hunter met Burke and Bobby Seller, Tilden and Hunter triumphed after a hard-fought, three-set match, 4—6, 8—3, 7—5.

SPORTS BRITISH

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IS BRITAIN becoming "horse-conscious" once again? The question is prompted, not by any increase of horse-drawn traffic on roads already congested to near the limit by mechanical vehicles, but by the observation of certain definite tendencies on the part of "the average person" to rediscover the pleasures of equestrian exercise. For years riding has been considred "a rich man's game," and the general public has left it at that; but with recent economic stresses the proprietors of livery stables found themselves obliged to reduce their rates of hire for horses, if they were to attract fresh clients or retain established ones. Now, the hiring out of horses is not a business that lends itself to publicity, and, for this reason, the fact that tariffs were coming down took quite a time to leak through to the people who would be most glad to learn of it. However, there are signs that it has percolated, and the sequel is a "revival" of horsemanship which justifies our opening query.

The phenomenon is most observable in and around the towns, where riding country is scarce and schools of equitation have the reputation of being prohibitively expensive. More and more people are finding centers on the fringe of open land, more and more are passing the word along that it is possible to ride quite cheaply. Let us present a case that is typical of many. A busy Londoner, of limited means, knew a friend who had some horses for hire at a spot within 45 minutes' run by train and omnibus from the City. The busy Londoner ventured, and was captured by the charm of the new game. He talked to his friends, and they said, "Yes, but surely riding is tremendously expensive." He told his story—5s. ($1) for a lenient hour on good mounts, traversing a pleasant route, with only very little road. They marveled, they pondered, they tried it, and now each of them is spreading the news around in the same way as it came to him. It followed automatically that womenfolk became interested in the new departure, and the circle that talked of horse riding as something definitely attainable grew so rapidly that the owners of animals began to discuss the pleasant prospect of acquiring fresh beasts to meet the popular demand.

MORE RIDING FOR FUN THAN BEFORE THE WAR

It really would seem that all the time a potential riding public existed—ex-soldiers, who became keen during war days; country people come to town, and secretly missing one of the greatest delights denied to town dwellers; and boys and girls to whom a horse, in itself, is a thrill. Here was a big demand, unspoken and unfulfilled. How amply it can be fulfilled is a matter for conjecture, but there is no contradicting the fact that more people are on horses' backs for fun nowadays than were before the war. And what is significant is that they are "different" people. There have always been social strata where instruction in riding was an integral part of general education; but now "the other people" are on the trail, and it by no means follows that every rider in Rotten Row today (or in any of the minor Rotten Rows that are now being increasingly used in the suburbs of the cities) has his—or her—legs incased in a marvelously fitting pair of Bedford Cord breeches. Plenty of the converts were satisfied to begin in quite a modest way—with a pair of old army "bags," puttees, and a sports jacket. And once the ice had been broken, there was little shyness about diving in.

The arguments in favor of horse riding as a sport for City workers are very strong. Perhaps the outstanding merit of this admittedly grand form of exercise is the ease with which it may be adapted to individual requirements. A man wants to take his ride before his breakfast. Well, he can do it. Or in the evening. Or at any other time. Company is a pleasant addition, but it is not a requisite, as it is for the enjoyment of lawn tennis, golf, and most other pastimes.

"HIKING" ON HORSEBACK

If the new-found enthusiasm for riding persists, there can be little doubt that "hiking" on horseback will make its appearance. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that it has already done so, since at least one man has ventured forth upon his trusty steed and discovered that many of the inns and hostelries of old England can still fulfill their original function of providing shelter and food for beast as well as man. A swing-back of fashion might be involved in any such development, of course, because in all parts of the country stabling quarters have been converted into garages. After all, England does not consist entirely of hard, metaled roads, and it would be possible for an intelligent cavalier to make his way from Land's End to John o'Groats by ways comparatively unfrequented. And what more delightful form of touring holiday could there be for horsemen? Enthusiastic equestrians—and their number increases daily—have already started these things, without publicity, in a small way, and the cumulative revelation may be that horse riding in Britain is not so much a thing of the past as a thing of the future.

Rain and Cricket Still Go Together

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 5—Rain still insists on playing a leading part in the English cricket season even in the few remaining festival games, which are played prior to the final match of the season at the Oval Ground here commencing Sept. 12, when the champion county (Yorkshire) meets The Rest of England. Three festival games were concluded yesterday, all robbed of the first day's play, and those of Scarborough and Eastbourne were, in addition, deprived of the last day's play owing to rain-soaked pitches.

The fixture of the Folkestone festival between the Gentlemen (amateurs) and the Players (professionals) was uneventful and the scores at the close were: Players 357 for six wickets declared, Gentlemen 196.

The professionals, captained by the popular F. E. Woolley, batted first, and Andrew Sandham, usually a slow and careful batsman, surprised the spectators by his free scoring and took just under three hours to score 118. This is extraordinary quick scoring for such a batsman as Sandham, but the onlookers expected such a thing from Woolley and were not disappointed. He scored 83 in a rapid manner and J. W. Hearne, Middlesex veteran, followed suit with 55.

In the amateurs' innings during which A. P. Freeman, Kent's "googly" bowler, who has taken more wickets than any other bowler this season, claimed seven victims for 44 and the top scorer was H. G. Owen-Smith, South African test match player, now up at Oxford University. His contribution was 67. The only other amateur batsman to get above 20 was another Oxford Blue, B. W. Hone, who also hails from the Dominions. He scored 32. Up to the time play ceased The Players were definitely on top, but The Gentlemen have an opportunity to vindicate themselves at Scarborough today, where a similar match is due to commence.

Of the other two festival matches yesterday little can be written, but in the fixture at Eastbourne where the New Zealanders were being entertained by a team named Gentlemen of England, R. C. Blunt, one of the visitors' best batsmen had the distinction of scoring the highest individual innings of their tour. He batted brilliantly for his 225 runs and the New Zealanders' innings closed for an impressive total of 377. The English Gentlemen then commenced, but the score was only 20 for no wicket when play ceased.

The match at Scarborough was between Yorkshire and the Marylebone Cricket Club and the scores were Yorkshire 200, best items 64 by Edgar Oldroyd, 40 by the Yorkshire skipper, F. E. Greenwood; and M. C. C. 10 for no wicket.

ANOTHER CHESS RECORD

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 5—The 14 competitors engaged in the international chess masters' tournament at the Hotel Toplitz yesterday enjoyed another intermission of twenty-four hours in which to recuperate from their strenuous efforts to annex the valuable prizes at stake.

Terry and Klein Hold Most Honors

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Since the St. Louis Cardinals practically have been conceded their second-straight National League pennant, the most exciting race remaining for fans of the senior circuit is that between Bill Terry of the Giants and Chuck Klein of the Phillies for all the batting honors in sight.

The pair, between them, hold the leadership in every department except one through Thursday's games. Sparky Adams of the Cardinals, with 40 doubles, is supreme in his specialty, but Terry and Klein have the others wrapped up.

Terry is back at his old post as the league's leading hitter with a mark of .348. Klein holds third place with .340. Terry has made the most hits, 182, and the most triples, 17. Klein is the home-run monarch, with 31, leads in runs batted in, with 106, and has scored most runs, 109.

Terry finally managed to pass Virgil Davis, big backstop of the Phillies, during the last week. Davis, through Thursday, held second place with an average of .345. Other leaders, with more than 100 times at bat, were Klein, .340; Bottomley, St. Louis .340; Hornsby, Chicago .334; Grimm, Chicago .331; Cuyler, Chicago .329; O'Doul, Brooklyn .328; Hafey, St. Louis .328, and Stripp, Cincinnati .326.

Hazen Cuyler of the Chicago Cubs comes closest to matching Terry's 182 hits. He has made 175, one more than Klein. Babe Herman of the Robins and Pie Traynor of the Pirates have hit 14 triples apiece, three less than Terry.

Klein appears certain to win the home run title relinquished to Hack Wilson. His 31 circuit drives put him five ahead of his one outstanding rival, Mel Ott of the Giants. Berger of Boston and Arlett of the Phillies are tied for third, each with 17. Ott also is runner-up to Klein in runs batted in, with 97. Terry is second in runs scored, with 104.

If Adams wins two-base honors for the year, he will have to beat out Dick Bartell of the Phillies, who has 38 to his credit.

The veteran Frankie Frisch, enjoying one of his greatest years with the Cardinals, has found time to run away with the league's base stealing honors. He has pilfered 23, compared to 14 for his team mate, Pepper Martin, the runner-up.

Jess Haines of the Cardinals continues to lead the pitchers of the circuit with 11 victories, and only 3 defeats. His closest rival is his rookie team mate, Paul Derringer, who has won 15 and lost 6. Bill Walker of the New York Giants boasts the next best mark, 14 victories, and 7 defeats.

Bob Osborn of Pittsburgh is credited with 6 victories and 1 defeat, but he has not pitched a complete game all year. Ed Brandt of Boston has pitched the most complete games, 21.

WAYNE PUMP CO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—Wayne Pump Co. reports for eight months ended July 31 profit of $38,452 after charges, but before federal taxes and subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $431,113 a year before.

SECOND PLACE TO U. S. TEAM

Lott Displays High-Class Tennis Play in International Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5—George M. Lott Jr., stepping into the breach when John Hope Doeg decided to depart in the direction of Forest Hills, displayed such high-class tennis in both singles and doubles that the United States made a clean sweep of the final day's series in the international lawn tennis matches at the Germantown Cricket Club, yesterday afternoon. Great Britain had already won the series on Wednesday, and Frederick J. Perry, its ace, was not on the singles list to play, but H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., roused by the final practice of his most formidable associate, managed to score a victory also, to bring the American team into second place, over the Frenchmen, after a hard-fought battle with Christian Boussus, the leading French player, also substituted for the last day.

Then they combined in doubles to win over Perry and George P. Hughes, in another brilliant performance.

Must Be Reckoned With

Both of the Americans are well placed in the singles draw, with byes in the first round at Forest Hills, and their performances yesterday indicate that they have reached the point in their practice where they must be seriously reckoned with as the probable finalists in the United States title tourney.

Hughes, No. 2 on the British list, was the opponent of Lott in the singles, and the latter had to battle his way all the way through, coming from behind in each set, after losing a service game early in each to allow the British player to lead at 4—1 in the first set, and 5—1 in the second. But he had enough reserve power in each case to overcome the obstacle, though Hughes was several times at set point in the second set. But the former Chicago player won the next point in each instance, and finally emerged victor at 6—4, 8—6.

Vines was leader all the way in the first and the earlier part of the second sets of his match with Boussus, but a long deuce battle in the fifth game of the second set told on the activity of the Californian, and he lost the set. But he came right back in the third, and ran off with the match, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, in easy style.

Service and Volley Battle

As usual, the battle in the doubles, between the United States and British stars, was chiefly a service and volley struggle, and in each set the play of Lott proved the deciding factor in determining the result. He did not ease off as he had done on Wednesday, and with Vines also showing a far better performance, they won at 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS MATCHES

Singles

George M. Lott Jr., United States, defeated George Patrick Hughes, Great Britain, 6—4, 8—6.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States, defeated Christian Boussus, France, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Doubles

George M. Lott Jr. and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States, defeated Frederick J. Perry and George Patrick Hughes, Great Britain, 6—4, 6—4.

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB WINS SERIES

ATLANTIC CLASS ASSOCIATION YACHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Yacht and Club	Points
Noiram, Larchmont Yacht Club	21
Taicoon, Warwick Country Club	14
Solera, Cold Spring Harbor B. C.	12
Rumour, American Yacht Club	10
Marianna, Greenwich Beach Club	10
Pronto, Pequot Yacht Club	7
White Cloud, Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club	6

WARWICK, R. I., Sept. 5 (AP)—The last race of the Atlantic Class Association 1931 championship series, sailed here yesterday afternoon, was won by the Larchmont Yacht Club's challenger Noiram, giving her the championship with a clean record of three firsts and 21 points. Taicoon, the defending boat of the Warwick fleet, finished third in the race and second in the series with 14 points.

Pronto, the Pequot Yacht Club challenger, first to finish in the first race, lost her points when the race committee penalized her for fouling Noiram as the latter boat was rounding the first mark Wednesday, and dropped to sixth in the series standing. The order of finish yesterday was Noiram, Solera, Taicoon, Pronto, Marianna, White Cloud and Rumour. Noiram winning fixes Larchmont as the place for sailing the 1932 championships.

BRITISH YACHTS TO ENTER BERMUDA RACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—William B. McMillan's ocean racing yacht, Water Gypsy, which took part in the race across the North Atlantic and in the famous Fastnet race in British waters this summer, arrived in the port of New York yesterday on the deck of the S. S. Aquitania of the Cunard line. Mr. McMillan and three other members of the crew, Samuel Wetherill, Lawrence Bafiliere, and C. T. Williams, arrived on the same steamer, bringing word that at least two British yachts will be shipped here next spring to take part in the Bermuda race. One of them is an old cutter, Jolie Brise, a familiar craft in these waters. She is owned by Robert Somerset, and was sailed here several years ago, when owned by Commander E. G. Martin.

The new cutter, Lexia, owned by M. R. West, a more modern type of craft, is the other expected British competitor in the Bermuda race in 1932.

Sergeant Heim Wins Rifle Match

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 5 (AP)—Sergt. Reginald A. Heim of the 156th Infantry, Mississippi National Guard, outshot 1723 other marksmen on a wind and rain-swept range yesterday to win the President's match of the national rifle matches.

Sergeant Heim and two others each scored 145 out of a possible 150 points, but Sergeant Heim ranked first. Col. Charles W. Wills, Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia, was second, and Lieut. Raymond T. Presnell, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., third.

This match drew the largest number of entries in the program of the National Rifle Association this year. It was fired over three stages—200, 600, and 1000 yards—with each marksman having 30 shots for each record. The winner receives an autographed letter from President Hoover.

Engbrecht Wins Pistol Match

J. S. Engbrecht, Los Angeles policeman, won the timed-fire pistol match with a score of 192 out of a possible 200. J. H. Young, Portland, Ore., policeman, was second with 191. Edwin H. Vail, Boston policeman, was third, with 187, outranking Capt. R. E. Vermetta of the U. S. infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., and Sergt. R. W. Wilzewski, eighth cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas, who had the same scores.

A rapid-fire pistol match was won by Sergt. Jens Jensen, U. S. cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan., with a score of 188. Young was again second with 186. Sergt. Floyd Barrette, eleventh cavalry, Monterey, Calif., was third with 181.

Ralph Izard of Chicago won the Wimbledon cup match in shooting off Wednesday's tie with Lieut. William R. Mitchell of Indianapolis.

The Toledo Rifle and Pistol Club won the interclub long-range small bore match with a total of 771. The Northwestern Pennsylvania Small Bore Rifle Club of Erie, Penna., was next with 747 and the Deerfield, Ohio, Gun Club, third, with 744.

Four Score 198

Four marksmen had scores of 198 out of a possible 200 in the American Legion small-bore individual match, but John H. Rackic of Philadelphia was ranked first. Andrew Yearsley, Piqua, Ohio, was second; Thurman Randle, Fort Worth, Texas, third, and J. F. Woolschlager, Kastorland, N. Y., fourth.

O. C. Crockett of Logansport, Ind., outranked two others having scores of 297 out of a possible 300 to win the Camp Perry individual small-bore match. R. Bradley O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio, was second and Arthur C. Blensinger, Rochester, N. Y., third.

Shooting a total of 2371 out of a possible 2400, the Ohio civilian team of six members took the short-range small-bore team match. The American Legion was next with 2363 and the District of Columbia National Guard third with 2362.

Chief Machinist Mate Ervin Frye, United States coast guard, Westminster, Mass., won first place in the shoot-off of the Scott match when he scored 49 out of a possible 50 and outranked nine others who had the same score. Second place went to Lieut. Melborne E. Rabedeau, United States Cavalry, Kenosha, Wis., and third place to Sergt. Edward Blackwell, United States Infantry, Fort George E. Wright, Washington.

BOBBY JONES TO REFEREE PRO FINAL

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 5 (AP)—Charles W. Hall, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, announced last night that Bobby Jones will referee the final match in the professional golfers' national tournament to be held at the Wannamoisset Country Club, Rumford, R. I., Sept. 14-19.

Hall said he talked by telephone with Jones yesterday and that the latter accepted the invitation.

GROVE WINS ON FOXX'S HOMER

Star Left-Hander Scores His Twenty-Seventh Victory of Year

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	92	37	.713
Washington	78	51	.605
New York	76	54	.585
Cleveland	63	64	.496
St. Louis	55	76	.420
Detroit	54	77	.412
Chicago	51	79	.392
Boston	49	80	.380

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Philadelphia 2, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 1.
Washington 5, New York 4 (10 innings).
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.

Bob Grove, Jimmy Foxx and Waite Hoyt figured prominently in Philadelphia's double victory over the Boston Red Sox in the American League on Friday. Scores were 2 to 0 and 6 to 1. Grove won his twenty-seventh game of the season against three defeats. The Washington Senators won from the New York Yankees in 10 innings, 5 to 4. In the one game remaining, Detroit defeated Chicago 4 to 3. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

A double by Jimmy Moore and Foxx's homer over the left field fence in the seventh inning gave Grove his twenty-seventh triumph. The tall left-hander held the Boston club to three scattered hits, two of them scratch safeties. Warstler opened the fourth inning with the only clean single made off Grove, a hit between third and short. In the fifth, after two were out, Oliver hit a grounder to Williams at short and the ball took a bad hop into left field. Williams fumbled Rhyne's infield roller in the seventh, and the play went as a hit.

The Yankees took an early lead over the Senators by scoring four runs in the first four innings. This lead was wiped out, however, when the Washington clubs scored twice in the sixth and twice again in the eighth. Buddy Myer, second baseman, was the star for the Senators. He produced a double that drove in the two runs in the eighth and it was his single in the tenth which sent in the winning run. Manager Johnson sent four pitchers into the game, Carl Fischer, young left-hander, getting credit for the victory. Johnson and Wells divided the pitching for the Yanks, the latter being the loser

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Trade Hesitant—Further Progress in Germany

Business the world over continues to amble along in the hope that something will happen to break the monotony of the almost straight, low road on which it has been traveling for the last several weeks.

The mileposts between summer slackness and the expected autumn pick-up seem rather far apart. The turn is not yet in sight, even at this late date.

It is felt that uncertainty in Europe is the chief cause of business hesitancy in the United States. In this country trade and industrial indexes reflect an attitude of watchful waiting. The so-called consumer industries—textiles, shoes and foods—continue to make good showings. On the other hand, steel production, automobile output and consumption of electricity indicate no important change in other lines of industry.

Steel operations continue around the 30 per cent level. Carloadings gained in the latest reported week, as compared with the previous week, but the increase was not sharp enough to prevent a lowering of the seasonally adjusted index.

Bank Clearings Better

Retail trade reports are mixed, but make a better showing than manufacturing. Bradstreet's this week notes signs of seasonal activity and a note of optimism in its reports from 40 trade centers. Dun's review stresses the waiting attitude reflected in many lines of trade, but reports bank clearings for this week as only 14.7 per cent under the like week of last year, a distinctly better comparison than has appeared in these figures in some time.

Reports from Europe state Germany has made further progress this week toward normalcy. The radio industry is one of the brighter spots in that country's business situation. In other lines some decline in employment has been reported.

French reports show business running below normal levels. Employment problems have increased somewhat the last week. Damage to wheat by wet weather is reported, and it is now thought earlier crop estimates will have to be revised.

A better tone is evident in business sentiment in Great Britain as a result of the economy measures of the National Government.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market was unsettled this week. The unfavorable tone of the midweek steel reviews, the passing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the J. I. Case dividends, and periods of aggressive selling, combined to give the market a weak appearance most of the week. Friday's session has a somewhat better tone, however. Brokers' loans increased $17,000,000.

This market, and other leading stock and commodity markets in New York and Chicago closed Friday for a triple holiday, Saturday through Labor Day.

Prices on the Paris Bourse were irregular this week. At London, stocks had an uneven trend. British funds improved late in the week. The Berlin Boerse reopened Thursday after a 53-day suspension of trading. Prices were sharply lower as compared with those at the previous close. The decline continued Friday but was much less drastic than on Thursday.

ATLAS PLYWOOD CORP. FEELS FALL UPTURN EARLIER THAN USUAL

Notwithstanding that directors of Atlas Plywood Corporation at their mid-June meeting voted the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 15, in the face of unprofitable operations during the early part of the calendar year, the small earnings for the complete fiscal period to June 30, 1931, are felt likely to carry more weight when the dividend question comes up again in about a fortnight.

Directors ordered the July 15 payment because of a strong cash position and the hope that the autumn would bring tangible signs of betterment in general business. With its plants operating at capacity at present, the company is feeling the normal autumn improvement somewhat earlier than usual.

In the 12 months to June 30, 1931, net income was only $76,732 or 57 cents a share on 133,200 shares against dividend requirements of $3.37 a share. The balance sheet of June 30 last revealed net quick of approximately $1,342,000 and ratio of current assets to liabilities of 9.3 to 1.

One of the chief customer-groups of Atlas is the radio industry which uses plywood cases for shipping its products.

The mechanical-refrigeration industry has maintained sales with some degree of success and this has aided Atlas Plywood to some extent, as it supplies a good portion of the Plywood cases in which leading electric refrigerators are shipped.

GRANITE CITY STEEL ACTIVITY HOLDING UP

Granite City Steel Co. continues to operate at around 45 per cent, compared with an average for the industry of 31 per cent. Declaration of the 50-cent quarterly dividend, a rate established three months ago, prior to which the rate was $3 annually, indicates faith of the management in business continuing at the current rate at least.

During the June quarter the 50-cent dividend requirement was covered with a margin of 3 cents a share. As this quarter's business is holding at just about the second-quarter level, it appears the dividend will again be approximately covered.

For the six months ended June 30 net was 83 cents a share on 292,347 shares. With only a moderate fall improvement the company should thus be able nearly to cover the full $2 rate for 1931.

CHICAGO TO CALL TAX WARRANTS

CHICAGO Sept 5—Chicago will call for payment Sept. 15 about $2,000,000 of 1929 tax anticipation warrants. It still has $34,000,000 of a total of $112,000,000 of 1929 warrants outstanding.

Stock Exchange Holiday

The New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb and practically all of the commodity exchanges were closed today and will remain closed over Labor Day. Other leading markets also were closed.

BISCUIT FIRMS GOOD EARNERS

Show Only Slight Drop in Income as Compared With a Year Ago

Earnings stability in the recent half year of general industrial recession has been achieved notably by makers and distributors of something to eat or to wear.

Inelastic demand for edibles carries over into the field of specialty food products, with such organizations as Hershey Chocolate and Coca Cola returning record profits in the six months to June 30.

Abundant earnings were realized from more staple producers such as General Foods. Kroger and Safeway are typical of food merchandising organizations to report impressive profits from increased tonnage if not dollar sales.

The biscuit bakers, in both staple and specialty categories, show only a slight decline in half-year profits as a result of lowered sales volume and a consumer trend from higher to lower priced products. For the three major cracker concerns, combined net income in the six months to June 30 decreased from $12,043,707 in 1930 to $11,322,060 in 1931, a drop of 6.0 per cent.

Earnings Comparisons

Six months' earnings compare as follows:

	Net Income 1931	Net Income 1930	Earn Per Com Share 1931	Earn Per Com Share 1930
Loose-W	$1,067,433	$1,010,752	*$1.70	$1.75
Nat Bis	9,406,791	10,036,759	*1.37	1.46
Un Biscuit	847,836	996,296	**1.68	1.92

*Increased number of shares. **Decreased number of shares.

The most striking development was the National Biscuit second quarter which failed to show the customary seasonal earnings increase over the first three months. Of the $1.37 returned for six months, only 66 cents was the contribution of the June quarter. This second quarter earnings slump, the first in a decade, pushed per-share earnings slightly below common dividend requirements.

The second half year for National Biscuit, however, has been consistently the period of larger earnings. Profits for the year, while possibly not equaling the record of 1930, should show dividends amply covered.

United Biscuit's Showing

United Biscuit, although reporting earnings below last year, showed marked improvement in the second quarter. Of the six months' earnings of $1.68 a share, 95 cents was earned in the three months to June 30. This company cleared common dividend requirements by the largest margin with a 90-cent spread above six months' payment of $1, increased from 80 cents in March with the establishment of a $2 basis for the stock.

The palm for the six months goes to Loose-Wiles, second largest of the companies. Fortunate wheat purchases were a factor in net income of $1,067,433, slightly in excess of the first half of 1930. The second quarter for Loose-Wiles as well as United was favorable, with 88 cents a share reported, compared with 77 cents on a smaller capitalization last year. Loose-Wiles has now had a year to consolidate its acquisition in the Northwest, Tru-Blue Biscuit Company of Spokane and Seattle.

It has followed the lead of National in moving down to San Francisco with the purchase in March of Standard Biscuit Company. A $1,500,000 branch at Los Angeles which means further expansion on the Pacific Coast is scheduled for 1932.

LACKAWANNA'S INCOME IN AUGUST MAY SHOW INCREASE OVER JULY

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western net for the first seven months, after all charges and taxes, was $981,069, equal to slightly in excess of 58 cents a share on 1,688,824 common shares, compared with $3,322,084 or $1.96 a share in the like period of 1930.

Net the first six months totaled $943,370, equal to 55 8-10 cents a share, compared with $2,640,070 or $1.56 a share for the like period last year. Net in July after all charges was $37,699 or 2 2-10 cents a share.

For the first three months this year net was $240,095, equal to 14 2-10 cents a share, so that net in the second three months was 41 4-10 cents a share.

July net operating income of $530,124 was a decrease of 50 per cent from July, 1930. Gross in July was the lowest so far this year. Despite this fact, the company covered all charges and reports a small amount available for dividends.

Traffic in August indicated that results for that month would be about the same for July, although there is a possibility of a slight betterment in the August report over July.

With charges remaining approximately the same for August as in July, Lackawanna will show net in August of around $600,000, with net after all charges of around 5 cents a share. This would bring net for eight months to around 65¾ cents a share.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The movement of American cotton into sight was smaller this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 176,000 bales, compared with 346,000 in the similar week last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 458,000 bales, compared with 1,116,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

McCALL RAISES CANADIAN PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—McCall Corporation will add 5 cents a copy to the prices for McCall's Magazine and the Red Book in Canada and will add 50 cents a year to the subscription price to absorb the new duty of 5 cents a copy imposed on these magazines.

SHARP DECLINE IN FINANCING

United States Total for Eight Months Half That of 1930 Period

New public financing in the United States during the first eight months of this year, excluding domestic and Canadian municipals, aggregated only $2,038,720,000, according to preliminary compilations announced by Otto P. Schwarzschild, editor of American Underwriting Houses and Their Issues, and manager of the National Statistical Service, New York City. This total compares with $4,119,144,000 for the like period of 1930 and $4,707,847,000 in 1929.

The compilation reveals that the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation led the list of investment houses during the first eight months not only in respect to syndicates headed but also in total business participated in, either as syndicate head or as participant. Figures for the eight months show that this firm headed new issues to the amount of $255,770,000, while their total business aggregated $369,413,000.

The second ranking house in syndicates headed was Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. This firm was close behind the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation with $254,474,000. J. P. Morgan & Co. was in third position with $219,000,000.

From the standpoint of total business participated in, either as head or participant, the Guaranty Company of New York stands next to the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation with $638,200,000 and the National City Company ranks third with $554,745,000.

An analysis of the financing during the first eight months reveals that of the total new offerings of $2,038,720,000, bond and note issues aggregated $1,938,838,000 or more than 95 per cent of the total, while stock issues amounted to only $99,882,000.

Domestic public utility financing totaled $1,259,030,000, accounting for more than 62 per cent of total offerings. Domestic railroad issues ranked second with $348,611,000 or about 17 per cent of the total. These two groups thus accounted for about 79 per cent of the total new offerings during the first eight months.

Canadian corporate and other foreign issues aggregated $110,477,000 while new financing for financial and investment companies totaled only $13,150,000 whereas for the like period a year ago the total was $232,670,000 and in 1929 reached no less than $1,494,093,000.

It is worthy of note that there were no new public offerings of foreign government issues during the first eight months of this year. New financing during the month of August alone totaled only $52,360,000 of which bond and note offerings comprised $43,385,000, while stock issues totaled $8,975,000.

The financing during August included $36,955,000 of public utility issues, or about 70 per cent of the total.

GENERAL STEEL CASTINGS SHOWS GOOD CASH STATUS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5—Official announcement of the General Steel Casting Corporation says: "Corporation's current position as of July 31 showed current assets of $11,647,000, of which $9,889,000 was cash, bank deposits, and marketable securities, against current liabilities of $585,000. In spite of this strong current position, the directors decided that in view of current operating results, which indicate a deficiency after fixed charges of $1,481,000 for the seven months ended July 31, 1931, it was wise to conserve all assets of the corporation pending a return of business conditions, which will permit more favorable operating results.

"In view of the fact that the preferred stock is cumulative, the rights of preferred stockholders, as against the common stockholders who have invested $23,000,000 junior to the preferred stock, are fully protected."

Harrison Hoblitzelle, executive vice-president, was elected president, to succeed R. H. Ripley, resigned. Mr. Ripley was elected chairman of the board.

SALES OF NATIONAL BELLAS HESS SHOW BIG GAIN IN AUGUST

For August National Bellas Hess Company, third largest mail order enterprise, reports total sales of $2,350,085, an increase of $416,181, or 21.52 per cent, over $1,933,904 in August, 1930. For the first eight months of the year sales were $21,867,994, a decrease of $768,809, or 3.35 per cent, from $22,636,803 in the same period last year. August was the third month of the current year to show an increase in dollar sales.

The mail order department constituted the bright spot in the company's August results, due to the recent mailing of a new catalogue. Number of mail orders increased 53.49 per cent over August, 1930, and exceeded any other August in the company's history, except August, 1929. Seven of the eight months of this year have shown an increase in individual mail orders, but August's gain was the largest.

Retail store sales in August were less than a year ago, but the company states definite evidence of improvement was displayed in the latter part of the month.

PRESIDENT OUTLINES COLOMBIA'S ECONOMY

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 5 (By U. P.)—President Enrique Olaya sent a message to Congress yesterday outlining the steps taken by his Government to carry the country through the economic crisis.

The President declared that after all the efforts made for stable money, good foreign credit and solid banking organizations, the Government must do everything within its power to maintain the financial equilibrium for the benefit of future generations.

ALLIS-CHALMERS' ORDERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5—Western Pipe & Steel Co. of California reports for six months ended June 30 net of $361,123 after charges and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.09 a share, par $10, on 170,781 common shares.

Automobile Sales At Higher Level Than Production

Automobile production currently is at a low ebb, with little prospect for any upturn before the largest volume producers start shipments on new models later in the year. Retail sales, however, are running at a rate considerably in excess of current output, in line with the industry's present policy of reducing field stocks during the summer season.

Registrations of new passenger cars in July totaled 194,291 in the United States alone, while output of cars, including Canadian production, but including output in this country for foreign shipment, was 162,897.

Registration figures for August will not be available for several weeks, but undoubtedly will show that the sales trend gained momentum during the last month.

The decline in production by the industry in August was in part a result of seasonal curtailment in manufacturing, but principally reflected the shutdown of Ford producing plants.

The outlook for September currently indicates continued dullness, due to the fact that several large volume manufacturers will begin to curtail operations at a rate in excess of seasonal proportions to prepare for inventory taking and autumn model changes, while other producers, who have been enjoying early volume of sales on new models, are likely to experience some slackening in demand in line with the usual fall sales trend.

An important factor in September operations of the industry will be the extent to which Ford reënters the production picture. While complete figures are not yet available, the industry, exclusive of Ford, probably turned out 140,000 or more units in August, compared with about 158,000 in July and approximately 135,000 in August, last year.

EXPLAINS HIGH PRICE OF FIRST NATIONAL STORES PREFERRED

When asked for the reason for First National Stores 7 per cent first preferred stock selling at 112, or above its callable price of 110 an official of the company said:

"This issue is almost entirely owned by the original stockholders of the company, practically all of them residents of New England and customers of long standing of our stores. We are confident that because of this investment, these stockholders are quite alert to the interests of First National Stores, Inc. in the hundreds of New England towns and villages in which we operate.

"For this reason, we believe we can well afford to leave this security outstanding for some time yet, even though we are now in a position to retire it if we so desire. It is extremely unlikely that any part of this issue will be retired for some time yet."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2¼@3	2
Collateral loans	2	2
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2½	2¼@2½
Four to six months	2¼@2½	2¼@2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅞c	27⅝c
Bar silver in London	12 11/16d	
Bar gold in London	84s 9½d	

Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	1	1⅛
60 days	1	1⅛
90 days	1	1⅛
4 months	1⅛	1¼
5 months	1⅛	1¼
6 months	1⅛	1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2½	Boston	2½
Boston	2	New York	2
Chicago	2½	Cleveland	2
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	5½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2½	London	4½
New York	2½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Bern	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.86 1-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0392½	.0392½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1393	.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2387	.2387	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1408	.1408	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673½	.2674	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0253	.0253	.0250
Greece—dr'chma	.01293¾	.01293¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4028	.4031	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673½	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0825
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0888	.0890	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676	.2676½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1950	.1950	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01763¼	.01763¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3400	.3400	
Shanghai—tael	.2957½	.3000	*
India—rupee	.3596	.3596	.3650
Japan—yen	.4935	.4935	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Straits—dol	.5631¼	.5631¼	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3814	.3812	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0618	.0617	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9683	.9683	.9737
Peru—pound	.3800	.3800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4450	.4450	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

DIVIDENDS

McKeesport Tin Plate Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Cannon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Auburn Auto declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 in cash and 3 per cent in stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

CONTINENTAL BANK & TRUST CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Stockholders of Straus National Bank & Trust Company approved the merger with Continental Bank & Trust Company and acquisition by the combined institution of the business of International Trust Company. Stockholders of all three banks have now approved the proposal. The merger will become effective Sept. 19 under the name and charter of the Continental Bank & Trust Company.

EMPORIUM CAPWELL CORPORATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5—Emporium Capwell Corp. reports for six months ended July 31, net loss of $34,362 after depreciation, interest amortization, etc., compared with net loss of $139,439 a year before. Sales were $13,076,782, compared with $13,633,084.

COTTON GOODS A LEADER IN ITALIAN TRADE

Important Export Product —Industry Comparatively New in Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Unlike the silk and woolen industries which have very old traditions in Italy, the manufacture of cotton yarns and goods was introduced at a comparatively recent date. It was only in the decade 1870-80 that the cotton spinning and weaving industries came energetically to the fore in Lombardy with the opening of factories in the hill country round Bergamo and in Piedmont with factories in the district of Novara, followed shortly afterward by others in different parts of the country.

The capital invested in the cotton industry, the number of people employed, the amount of business transacted each year both at home and abroad, place the cotton industry in the front rank of Italian business activities. It occupies, moreover, an important place in Europe for the volume and quality of its output.

Data collected in 1930 by the Italian Fascist Association of Cotton Manufacturers show 993 firms engaged in the industry, with 1250 mills or factories, representing a capital investment of over 4,000,000,000 lire, or about $200,000,000.

Some 250,000 persons are employed in the Italian cotton industry, of whom nearly three-fifths are in Lombardy, nearly one-quarter in the Piedmont, and the others in Liguria, Venetia and in central and southern Italy. About one-quarter of the workers are men, nearly two-thirds are women, and the remainder boys and girls under 18.

Grower of Raw Cotton

Of the major European cotton countries, Italy is the only one growing raw cotton to any notable extent. Each year several hundred tons of cotton of excellent quality are picked in Sicily, and the industry is confidently expected in a few years to procure more important supplies from the plantations recently started in Italian colonies, more especially in Erythrea and Somaliland.

Meantime the requirements of the trade, amounting each year to 200,000 to 250,000 metric tons of raw cotton, are met chiefly by imports. The main source of supply is the United States, which provides 65 per cent, followed in diminishing order by India with 25 per cent, Egypt with 7 per cent and other countries with 3 per cent.

The trend of the Italian market is increasingly toward the import of cotton suited to the spinning of fine and medium counts.

According to the Italian Cotton Association spinning is carried on by 120 firms with 205 mills, equipped with 5,450,000 spindles fitted with three or more rollers. There are, in addition, 230 twisting mills and departments equipped with 1,013,569 spindles.

About 750 firms are engaged in weaving cotton fabrics. The work is carried on in 800 factories equipped with some 180,000 looms. The spinning and weaving branches of the Italian cotton industry are completed by highly developed dye and printing plants and finishing works.

Cotton Goods for Export

The spinning mills are equipped to turn out yarns of all qualities from the coarsest to the finest. The weaving branch of the industry has steadily progressed and has achieved the highest technical skill, utilizing all the latest improvements in weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing.

The output has gradually developed, beginning with the commoner lines, and rising to the production of the finest dress novelties, and has made itself favorably known for specialties sought for in all the markets of the world.

The growth of the cotton industry has not only made Italy almost entirely independent of foreign supplies but has enabled her to become in her turn a large exporter of cotton goods. Cotton exports account for 12 to 13 per cent of all Italian exports. While the volume of yarns exported in 1930 was much the same as in 1929, exports of cotton cloth shrank.

The leading markets for Italian yarn exports are those of the Balkan States and South America, although considerable quantities go to other European, African and Asiatic countries.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN JULY GAINS OVER SIX MONTHS PERIOD

Monthly review of business conditions in the New England district by Frederic H. Curtiss, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, says in part: Industrial production the first month of the third quarter has shown a slight improvement over the rate the first half of 1931. July is normally the month in which many lines, particularly those producing consumers' goods, begin to expand production for autumn and spring trade.

Woolen and worsted and silk branches of the textile industry operated in July on increased schedules, while cotton mills did not report as large reduction as usual in cotton consumed.

July volume of residential building (square feet of new contracts awarded) after seasonal allowances, was over 5% greater than the preceding month, while new commercial and factory construction, after seasonal adjustment, reported a substantial improvement.

Although boot and shoe production in July was slightly smaller than June, off 1.7%, a considerable expansion occurred in boot and shoe output the first half. Production of reporting shoe manufacturers for July was over 74 % above corresponding month a year ago.

Returns from 1076 representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts showed a small seasonal decline of 3 per cent in number of wage earners employed and a smaller decline of 1.2 per cent in aggregate weekly earnings for July compared with preceding month.

Who Does Not Want a Better Life?

"HLUBOKA"
One of the most attractive castles in Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak

Toys produce Happiness
Musical Instruments produce Harmony
Food produces Contentment
Investments produce Money
Scenery produces Peace

In Czechoslovakia the influences of industry and nature combine in the evolution of a better life.

And . . .

Who Does Not Want a Better Life?

Ministry of Commerce
Section II D, Prague,
Czechoslovakia.

COAL COMPANY TONNAGE LESS

United Electric Reduces Production Costs—Uses Stripping Method

Although tonnage sold by the United Electric Coal Companies the first half was about 6 per cent below a year before, it was about 10 per cent better than the showing by other central Illinois coal producers, off 16 per cent.

Prices also were lower, but United Electric cut its production costs sufficiently so that net was about 6 cents a ton more than in the corresponding 1930 period.

Payments to creditors under the moratorium plan are being made on schedule, and the company has not had to use all the revolving fund available under it. Coal prices have been slightly better lately, with prospects of further slow improvement this fall. When farmers begin to move their crops, coal consumption in central Illinois is expected to improve substantially.

Labor Costs Cut

The improved margin of profit of United Electric illustrates the benefits of the stripping method compared with the older shaft mining. Output of coal per man is very high in stripping, cutting labor costs substantially. While initial outlay is heavier, and considerable work is involved in removing the top layer of soil, once these stages are passed production costs are less than by the shaft method.

United Electric has thus been able to secure a good amount of railroad business. The strip method is becoming increasingly popular. Whereas less than 15 years ago all but about 5 per cent of central Illinois coal was produced by shaft mining, in 1930 the proportion of strip production had increased to about 35 per cent, and this year, according to the estimate of H. N. Taylor, United Electric's chairman, the proportion may run as high as 50 per cent.

Properties Condition Good

When United Electric's management took charge toward the end of last year it found the company with physical properties in good condition. Equipment includes the most modern facilities for strip mining, screening etc., the coal being taken from the ground with large steam shovels.

For the first quarter under the new management, ended April 30, net was $68,149, compared with $62,408 in the corresponding 1930 period, or 23 cents and 22 cents a share respectively.

The balance sheet as of Jan 31 giving effect to the moratorium plan and revolving fund of $[illegible] credit available under it, showed working capital of $783,140, whereas current liabilities had overtaken current assets by $1,826,008 under the former set-up.

Railroad Income Is Only 2.19 P. C. On Investment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—A continued decline in earnings of class 1 railroads was revealed today in figures made public by the bureau of railroad economics showing that during the first seven months of this year their net operating income was at the annual rate of 2.19 per cent on property investment compared with a 3.49 per cent rate for the first seven months of 1930.

The compilation, based on reports from 171 class 1 railroads representing a total of 242,906 miles, showed the total net earnings of all class 1 roads for the first seven months of 1931 to be $295,085,044, compared with $460,448,586 for the similar period last year, the net income, the amount left after the payment of operating expenses, taxes, and equipment rentals, but before interest and other fixed charges are paid.

Gross operating revenues during the 1931 period, according to the bureau's figures, totaled $2,504,583,852, compared with $3,149,353,490 for the like period in 1930, or a decrease of 18.6 per cent. Operating expenses in the 1931 period decreased 17 per cent.

Taxes paid by the class 1 roads this year decreased 8.5 per cent. For the month of July alone, the bureau states, their tax bill amounted to $28,806,324, a decrease of $2,527,373 under the July of the previous year. Thirty-five Class 1 railroads were operated at a loss during the 1931 period. Eleven of these were Eastern roads, six Southern and 18 in the Western district.

For the month of July net earnings for Class 1 roads were 2.37 per cent on their property investment. In July, 1930, their net operating income was at the rate of 3.55 per cent. Gross operating revenues for July showed a decrease of 17.5 per cent, compared with 1930 and operating expenses, a decrease of 15.5 per cent.

AMERICAN TANK CAR GETS ERIE CONTRACT

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—General American Tank Car Corporation has completed negotiations for furnishing refrigerator car requirements of the entire Erie Railroad System. This gives General American an entrance into eastern territory, which it has not heretofore enjoyed and further expands its refrigerator car operations, which were initiated a number of years ago to supplement its tank-car operations.

General American will now operate refrigerator cars from coast to coast and is well entrenched in the Middle West, which produces a large amount of the fruits, vegetables, dairy and packing house products shipped in these cars.

DANISH BANK RATE INCREASED

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5—National Bank of Denmark has advanced its discount rate to 4½ per cent from 3½ per cent, the latter rate having been in effect since Nov. 13, 1930.

WESTERN DAIRY SHOWS UP WELL

—May Have Record Year 90 Cents a Class B Share

Far and away more satisfactory than most others was the report of Western Dairy Products Co. for the six months ended June 30, last. Net income of the Pacific coast dairy company before subsidiary preferred dividends, was more than 38.7 per cent ahead of a year ago, and constituted the best six months in the company's history.

Net before subsidiaries' preferred dividends in the six months this year of $717,921, after all prior dividends, was equivalent to 90 cents a share on the 297,418 class B shares, figured on a participating basis, compared with 8 cents a share in the like months last year.

In the June quarter, this year, net before subsidiaries' preferred dividends was $512,489, equivalent after all prior dividends to approximately 92 cents per class B share. Although at record levels for the period, the first quarter's net fell slightly short of covering the class A dividend.

The feature of Western Dairy Products' showing so far this year lies in the fact that record earnings were established, although dollar sales slumped markedly. In the opening quarter sales were off 21⅛ per cent to $4,517,719; in the second quarter, 19½ per cent to $5,084,265; in the six months, 20½ per cent to $9,583,984.

Accounting in some part for the decline in dollar sales, of course, was the sharp drop in prices of dairy products. Equally as important, however, if not more so, was the actual drop in unit sales. Tonnage sales were off materially from a year ago, June making relatively the poorest showing of any of the second quarter months, due to unfavorable weather conditions on the coast that month.

The ability of the management to report record earnings in the face of stiffer sales resistance, indicates clearly the benefits accruing from its 1929-1930 expansion and from subsequent integration of operations of all properties. Large economies and lower overhead are responsible.

The September quarter is usually the biggest, and there are good prospects of a record year. Last year, the third quarter accounted for net before subsidiaries' preferred dividends of $563,589, compared with $670,632 in the like 1929 quarter. Should the current quarter this year show net profits only $13,000 in excess of the like 1929 period, the nine months will have been in excess of the whole of 1929, the record year.

RAILROAD VALUATIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today announced valuations for rate-making purposes of two railroads. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company was valued at $11,300,000 as of June 30, 1918. The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, a subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio, was valued at $8,800,000 as of June 30, 1918.

WHEAT PRICES SLUMP DESPITE BULLISH NEWS

Buying Support Is Lacking to Large Extent—Russian Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—Full confirmation of the crop slump in the American northwest and Canada, with private reports indicating a domestic spring wheat yield of only 110,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels failed to bring in buying support in wheat this week, and prices had another downward plunge.

September registered a new all-time low for Chicago futures at 44¼ cents. On the decline there was fair buying, with a moderate recovery.

There is much comment abroad on the Russian situation, and apparent confirmation has been received of earlier rumors that the spring wheat acreage was not as large as claimed, that much wheat was sown late and in poorly prepared soil, and that yields were disappointing.

Early shipments this season from Russia have been much larger than in August last year, but this is explained by the good winter wheat crop in the Ukraine which is handy to shipping points.

Should it develop that Russia falls down on the expected exports, it would have a substantial influence in the world's markets. At the moment the Russian pressure to sell present and prospective and the big Farm Board stocks are about the only outstanding bear influences. All forecasts indicate a substantial reduction in the world's acreage of wheat, late government reports from Australia indicating a 40 per cent acreage reduction in the two heaviest producing states, Victoria and New South Wales. A decrease of at least 12 per cent in our own winter wheat acreage is indicated.

Heavy feeding of wheat to stock both in the United States and in Canada will aid materially in reducing the surplus existing now, and with sales of 25,000,000 to Brazil and 15,000,000 bushels to China the Farm Board is getting rid of part of its burdensome stock. With production down to normal or below next season, a more nearly balanced supply and demand situation will be existent.

Europe is not at all eager to anticipate needs, as Farm Board offers abroad are said to be on about a competitive basis with those from Russia, but with the European carry-over small, and crop estimates reduced in nearly all countries as the result of bad weather during the summer, import requirements will be as heavy as usual.

Considerable buying has come into both corn and oats as the result of reduced crop estimates of both grains, the reports on corn from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and the northwestern portions of the belt bordering on the sensational. The total crop of corn promises now to be about an average, while oats, barley and hay yields are way below normal. This indicates much better demand for corn the coming season, especially as corn prices are now more in line with ordinary standards.

FALL RIVER DEMAND QUIET WITH PONGEES THE CHIEF FEATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 5—Inquiry has been fairly heavy in the local cloth market this week, with several sizable orders being declined by the mills because of prize concessions that were insisted upon by buyers. Pongees were the best sellers in a weak market.

Pongees and sateens were the basis of most of the extensive inquiry. Buyers showed a willingness to place volume orders on these at a quarter of a cent under current quotations, but the mills would not yield that much to get even desired business.

Printcloths sold for the most part in bale lots. The goods involved were principally wide and narrow constructions and some 36-inch styles.

Today's quotations are: Sateens, 4:37s, 7c; 4:70s, 6c; standard goods, 39-in., 56x44s, 4¾; 27-in., 64x60s, 4c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3⅝c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¼c.

EUROPE STARTING UPGRADE SAYS BANKER

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—A steady stream of European money is going into American securities, and there will be more as the industries prove their stability, according to Ross J. McClelland of Tucker, Anthony & Co., who arrived Friday on the Cunarder Aquitania after a three months' study of international problems in the chief European financial centers.

Mr. McClelland, who is in charge of Tucker, Anthony & Co.'s foreign business, formerly was chief engineer of Electric Bond & Share Company.

"In spite of disquieting political conditions abroad," he said, "the economic situation is starting its slow recovery. The recent crises in Germany and England have speeded the necessary readjustment and brought us much nearer the upgrade.

"Germany is going to have a dark winter, but it will successfully solve its serious problems and will emerge the strongest commercial country in Europe."

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
August	$21,711,542	$22,068,343	1.5
8 months	173,068,784	174,107,227	0.6

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
August sales	$1,342,298	$1,369,227	1.96
8 months	10,380,438	10,653,679	2.56

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
August sales	$490,611	$553,787	11.3
7 months	4,610,312	4,961,750	6.5

W. T. GRANT CO.

	1931	1930	Inc.%
August sales	$5,793,062	$5,322,328	8.3
8 months	43,707,483	40,307,100	8.7

OMIT AMERICAN FURNITURE DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—American Furniture Mart Building Corporation has omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the cumulative preferred, due at this time.

Refrigeration Is Holding Fast Pace

PEOPLE will spend money if they can get what they want at prices within their means. An illustration of this is seen in the refrigeration industry which is in the van in the march out of the valley of low business activity. All of the big units report tremendously increased sales over 1930.

Norge Corporation announces August shipments 473 per cent greater than the like month last year. Copeland's commercial business in July gained 74 per cent in number of units shipped over July last year. Servel reports shipments in the New York metropolitan area in the first three-quarters of its fiscal year more than double those for the like 1930 period. And profits are rising accordingly.

Dividend Raised Twice in Period Of Six Months

Few industrial concerns have been able to increase disbursements to shareholders this year at all, so that a company able to step up its dividend rate twice within a period of six months is indeed an exception. Such, however, is the record of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation.

The current declaration of 50 cents a share, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, represents an increase from the 40-cent rate inaugurated by the predecessor Hygrade Lamp Company in March, prior to which dividends had been paid at a 25 cent quarterly rate since January, 1929.

The present Hygrade Sylvania Corporation was formed in June, a consolidation of the Hygrade Lamp Company of Salem, Mass., Sylvania Products Company and Nilco Lamp Works, Inc., both of Emporium, Penna. The company ranks as the largest independent manufacturer of incandescent electric lamps and radio tubes.

Hygrade Lamp Company, the key company in the consolidation, reported earnings for 1930 of $697,406, or $4.92 a common share after preferred dividends.

However, the combined net income of the constituent companies, after eliminating earnings from cash and securities not acquired in the merger, amounted to $1,402,511, or $6.50 a share on the 162,694 common shares currently outstanding, after deducting dividends on the 23,820 shares of $6.50 dividend preferred. This compares with $6 a share in 1929, $4.64 in 1928, $4.32 in 1927 and $3.61 in 1926.

Although the company reports earnings only once a year, it is understood that net for the current year is running well ahead of 1930, a gratifying showing in view of general business conditions and the fact that the poorest months of the year are now behind the company. With the most profitable period ahead there is reason to believe that a new earnings record will be established in 1931.

With prospects of better than $6.50 a share on the common for the full year it is likely that a further return to stockholders will be made when results for 1931 are at hand. At the December, 1930, meeting a $1 extra was declared.

USELPS PORTFOLIO DIVIDEND INCREASES

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Evidence of the stability of the electric light and power industry is presented in a comparison of the dividend records for the last year of the 44 public utility companies comprising the portfolio of United States Electric Light & Power Shares, Inc. (USELPS), sponsored by Calvin Bullock. During the period between Aug. 15, 1930, and Aug. 15, 1931, six companies in the portfolio of this trust of the limited management type, made a change in regular dividend payments resulting in a net increase of $0.52 in regular cash dividends received per unit and in the elimination of one 5 per cent stock dividend. At current levels the increase in cash dividends exceeds the elimination of the stock dividends.

Each month in 1931 sales of Uselps B shares have exceeded those of the corresponding month of 1930. During August sales were more than 75 per cent greater than for August, 1930.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: At the present time there is nothing to suggest that rallies as they develop will proceed from anything other than technical causes and, rather than follow up rallies with purchases, we would suggest that you confine any short term trading commitments that you may wish to make to periods of general weakness.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: A trading point of view is warranted as the battle between investment courage and temporary fears is fought out.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: With important dividend meetings taking place during the next week, it is difficult to see much in the way of improvement in security prices, with the exception of a technical rally, unless some news is forthcoming that could offset the present clouded situation.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Within the last three months the market, besides the generally unfavorable industrial depression, has had to contend with such factors as the cut in the Steel Corporation dividend from $7 to $4; the calling of a virtual moratorium in Germany, tying up $3,500,000,000 of our money; the revelation of a condition in the Bank of England necessitating support from this country and France; a break of 10 to 50 points in railroad bonds; and, finally, an increase in our national debt by over $1,000,000,000. Such a combination of factors might have been expected to bring about a big decline. If, after losing two-thirds of their market value, stocks stand up at all to such an array of unfavorable influences, it argues at least that liquidation has been pretty thoroughly completed.

Josephthal & Co., New York: The market may have a selling climax in the near future.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: For the time being the line of least resistance appears to be toward lower levels.

Whitney & Merrill, Boston: It is probable that, with the exception of slight rallies from time to time, the trend will continue downward for a time.

DEED RECORDINGS UP IN JULY

CHICAGO, Sept. 5—Monthly index of deeds recorded in 84 cities in the United States was 61.1 for July, an increase of 4.6 per cent over June and a decline of 13.5 per cent from July last year, says the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Money was 2 per cent; discount rates—short bills, ⅛@⅛ per cent; three month, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Best & Company Makes Fine Showing in Difficult Period

Sales and Profits Last Two Years Best in History—Profit Margin on Sales Dollar Unusually High, Due to Rapid Inventory Turnover

By O. R. ERICSON

Article 12S in the Series

A company to be successful and to merit the attention of the investment world need not be the biggest or even one of the biggest in its field. There are many lines of trade in which well-defined characteristics which distinguish it from the average is also a business. A concern which has built up a sound position in the merchandising of wearing apparel and has attained a reputation national in scope as one of the foremost specialty stores, is Best & Co.

While not a large company, the Best organization has been operating for more than 50 years in New York City in what is considered the heart of the greatest retail section in the world, fostering a business made constantly stable by the New York Central and Pennsylvania terminals at either end.

Founded in 1879 and attaining a position as New York's leading specialty store in the sale of fine apparel for children, the success of the company in its rather restricted activity led the management to expand into the wider field of general wearing apparel. Today the company specializes in women's apparel, as well as in children's and junior clothing, dealing in quality merchandise of the medium-grade and serving a well-to-do clientele.

Sound Expansion Program

The company has engaged in a moderate expansion program. In November, 1929, it opened its first suburban store in Garden City, Long Island, and a second branch was started at Mamaroneck, N. Y., in February, 1930, the latter being strategically located to cater to the prosperous communities at New Rochelle, Rye, Pelham, Scarsdale, White Plains, Greenwich, Bronxville, Mount Vernon, Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Yonkers, Tarrytown and Irvington.

A survey of suburban New Jersey indicated profit possibilities and a third branch store was opened at East Orange. Seasonal branches have been opened at Southampton, L. I., Hyannis, Mass., Asbury Park and Atlantic City, N. J., Miami Beach and Palm Beach, Fla., popular resorts of the affluent. A branch for Brookline, Mass., is to be opened next Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The extension of Best's activities has been financed entirely out of surplus earnings. The suburban branches help in the solution of inside congestion which is one of the greatest enemies of increased sales in a centrally located store, stabilize sales in the dull season in the city and are an important factor in advertising and good will by bringing the name of the big central store on Fifth Avenue and West Thirty-fifth Street, New York, before thousands of suburbanites. It was these stores that helped to increase sales in the difficult 1931 fiscal year above those for the preceding 12-month period.

The New York building on Fifth Avenue is nine stories high and of fireproof construction, while the structure on Thirty-fifth Street is 11 stories in height. The Fifth Avenue frontage is 103 feet with a depth of 200 feet while the Thirty-fifth Street building, which is under lease, has a frontage of 75 feet with a depth of 90 feet. The two buildings are connected with each other, forming one complete store. There is a mortgage on the Fifth Avenue building of $600,000 bearing 5½ per cent interest rate. The Massaroneck store building is owned in fee simple.

Sales Rise Steadily

The report for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1931, shows that the ability of the company to increase sales continues uninterrupted, though the gain was smaller than in preceding years. Sales of $15,097,725 compared with $14,814,182 in 1930 and with $12,348,864 in the 1929 year. The sales gain the last 12 months was only 2.9 per cent compared with a gain of 9.5 per cent the year before and with 6.6 per cent in the 1929 fiscal year. Last year's sales are 41 per cent above those of five years ago and 64 per cent higher than eight years ago.

The efficiency of the company is shown by the way in which net income has risen faster than sales. The 1931 fiscal net earnings of $1,265,438 showed a gain of 55 per cent over those of 1926, and were 94 per cent above those of eight years previous.

A comparison of sales gain and income gain is illuminating:

	Sales	% Inc	Net Income	% Inc
1931	$15,097,725	2.3	$1,265,438	11.1
1930	14,814,182	9.5	1,270,281	27.4
1929	13,348,644	6.6	1,003,923	2.6
1928	12,519,016	8.1	978,813	8.7
1927	11,582,802	8.3	900,397	10.4
1926	10,675,986	8.6	815,561	21.
1925	9,828,613	3.6	673,788	1.8
1924	9,487,843	2.9	661,798	1.6
1923	9,221,148	..	651,708	...

†Decrease.

The soundness of the growth of a company is shown not only in the stability of sales volume and tendency to gain, but in the maintenance of a satisfactory profit margin.

Best compares favorably with other concerns in the apparel and department store field, in fact outstripping all of the larger units in the matter of the ratio of net profit to net sales. Its record of per cent of the sales dollar saved for income has not been equaled, standing for the last six years as follows: 1931, 8.38 per cent; 1930, 8.75; 1929, 7.52; 1928, 6.90; 1927, 7.77 and 1926, 7.84, or an average for the six-year period of almost 8 per cent, to be exact, 7.96.

Remarkable Sales Turnover

During the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, the company expended $1,245,400 for expansion and improvements, bringing the total so expended in the last three fiscal years to $2,516,900.

Many economies have been introduced. The point of especial interest marking Best as an organization of unusual caliber is the fact that it turns over its inventory at an estimated rate of 11 times a year, insuring a high profit margin even in a year of falling values.

The expansion program has not weakened the good financial position of the company, indicating the conservativeness of the management.

Total current assets as of Jan. 31, 1931, were $3,861,060, compared with $2,660,022 the year before. Current liabilities were $300,000 higher, however, leaving net working capital of $2,552,720, compared with $2,020,504 the year before. The $450,000 notes payable at the beginning of this year have been reduced to $300,000, and cash is now stated to be around $600,000, compared with $231,920 on Jan. 1, 1931. Inventory in the last six months has been cut by about $450,000.

Best & Co. has no funded debt, and the only mortage is that on its New York building. There are only 3,964 shares of 6 per cent preferred outstanding, all of which is held by employees. The company has been paying 6 per cent on this stock in order to allow workers to participate in the growth of the business.

Out of 500,000 common shares authorized, there are 300,000 outstanding, split two shares for one in the autumn of 1929 and on which $3 annually is being paid, the present rate being equal to $4 a year on the old shares which were on a $3 basis prior to the split-up.

On the present stock, net per share has been as follows: 1931, $4.15; 1930, $4.20; 1929, $3.26; 1928, $3.17; 1927, $2.91; 1926, $2.63; 1925, $2.15; 1924, $2.11, and 1923, $2.06. The high for the stock in 1931 has been 46¼ and the low 31¼. The yield is 5.5 per cent at the present price of around 36½ where the stock sells for less than nine times last year's net earnings.

Manufactured Gas Sales Holding Up Relatively Well

In comparison with a year ago, sales of manufactured gas are showing the same stability that has characterized the output of the electric light and power industry. The electric output of the country, week by week, has been running about 3 per cent lower than a year ago.

Sales of gas for June, as reported by 107 manufactured gas companies to the American Gas Association, showed a decrease of 3.1 per cent, and for the six months to June 30, a decrease of 1.6 per cent.

Similar comparison for the natural gas companies, however, is less favorable, due to the relatively large reduction in sales to industrial consumers. For June the sales of 135 natural gas companies fell off 8.8 per cent and for the six months were 9.7 per cent lower.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Co. has been doing somewhat better than the industry as a whole. For the eight months to Aug. 31 its sales of gas totaled 7,868,526,000 cubic feet compared with 7,200,650,000 cubic feet for the like eight months a year ago, an increase of about 9 per cent. Every months has shown an increase, the gains ranging from 4.1 per cent to 13.9 per cent.

Of 14 manufactured gas companies in Massachusetts which report to the American Gas Association, Boston Consolidated Gas Company is, of course, the largest. Its output accounts for about 49 per cent of the total for the 14 companies, which in turn accounts for 42 per cent of the total sales of manufactured gas in Massachusetts. These 14 companies in June increased their gas sales 1.1 per cent, and for the six months, 2.6 per cent. House heating is contributing the largest relative gain—19.4 per cent for the half-year period.

In actual revenue also these 14 gas companies are ahead of corresponding periods of 1930. The total revenue for June was $2,336,070, and for the six months $14,172,861, these figures being increases respectively of 0.9 per cent and 1.7 per cent.

STOCKS SHOW GOOD GAIN IN AUGUST

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The market value of all shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange increased $164,285,664 in August to a total of $44,587,026,110 as of Sept. 1.

As of Sept. 1 there were 1286 stock issues, aggregating 1,314,199,951 shares listed on the exchange, compared with 1293 issues aggregating 1,303,221,198 shares at the beginning of the previous month. The average market value of all listed shares was $33.93 Sept. 1, against $34.09 on Aug. 1.

Total borrowings by members of the New York Stock Exchange against collateral Sept. 1 amounted to 3.04 per cent of the market value of all shares listed, compared with 3.03 per cent a month earlier.

MARKET AVERAGES

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STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Sept. 4	162.9	*98.8	197.1	158.5
Previous day	163.7	91.0	197.0	160.1
Week ago	167.4	94.4	197.0	161.3
Month ago	186.9	99.1	161.1	160.9
Year ago	264.2	130.6	218.9	246.9
Two years ago	281.9	146.3	230.4	261.9
Three years ago	176.0	128.6	141.3	166.5
High (1931)	168.2	106.2	203.9	164.3
Low (1931)	142.7	91.0	141.3	142.7
High (1930)	262.4	141.2	241.2	260.8
Low (1930)	113.9	88.9	146.8	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.0	252.1	252.8
Low (1929)	141.2	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Sept. 4	92.2	94.1	98.4	91.9
High (1931)	100.2	106.3	105.0	104.2
Previous day	92.2	93.9	98.4	92.1
Week ago	92.6	93.9	98.7	92.3
Month ago	94.1	93.9	101.7	94.0
Year ago	98.3	100.0	108.7	101.6
Two years ago	93.3	101.6	98.6	96.6
Three years ago	94.8	104.2	99.2	98.0
High (1931)	99.4	102.7	101.2	99.7
Low (1931)	91.4	91.3	98.4	91.0
High (1930)	94.8	100.0	108.7	101.6
Low (1930)	83.3	87.7	98.4	90.8
High (1929)	99.3	106.2	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.6	96.3

*New 1931 low.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA LOAN

PHILADELPHIA—Bids will be received until noon Sept. 10 for $15,000,000 city of Philadelphia 4 per cent and 4¼ per cent 50-year registered and coupon loan dated Oct. 1, 1931, due Oct. 1, 1981. The city reserves right to redeem after 20 years. The issue will be known as general improvement bonds, and proceeds will be used to replenish the consolidated loan fund.

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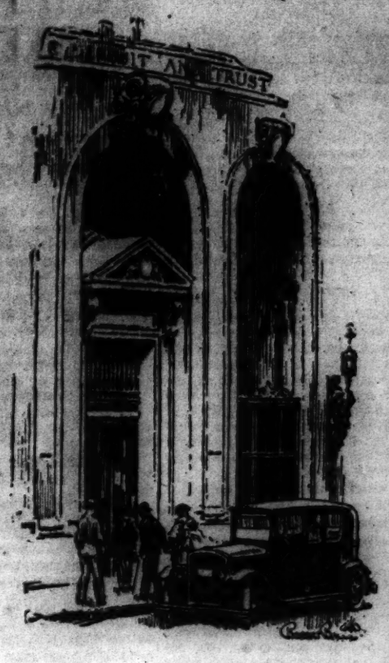

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FALL RISE SEEN BY ECONOMISTS

Definite Improvement Is Forecast Here Regardless of European Situation

Though leading economists of the country continue to differ as to the nation's exact position today in the business cycle through which it is passing, the majority of observers whose forecasts in the past have been most accurate are finally in concurrence, according to the current issue of The Business Economic Digest, that substantial improvement in conditions will be in evidence this fall. A recognized authority in the economic field, according to Gage P. Wright, president of The Digest, epitomized the opinion of this group with this phrase: "Europe or no Europe, business in the United States will gradually rise from bottom levels because our difficulties are mainly economic."

"The politics of Europe, in the opinion of these observers," The Digest continues, "will have little to do with the progress of economic events in the United States and an upward turn of affairs in the next three months is forecast."

The European situation, on the other hand, is regarded by the opponents of the revival theory as the crux of the whole domestic problem, the following quotation being typical of this school of thought:

"We regard the European situation still as the dominant factor and, since its course cannot be foreseen, we find it possible at present to make only a conditional forecast of the course of business in the United States during the remainder of the year. If conditions in Europe, and especially central Europe, presently improve, we may expect a seasonal upturn of business approximating, or even exceeding, the fall seasonal amount, which would mark the beginning of recovery from business depression.

"If financial unsettlement continues in Europe, real business recovery here may be prevented, and the present depression may be prolonged into a double depression resembling in many respects that of 1893-1896."

The significance of those divergent views, Mr. Wright explained, lies not so much in that economists do not agree (rarely is there a complete unanimity of opinion) but in the fact that, generally speaking, those observers who now hesitate to forecast recovery were among the more optimistic a year ago, while those who now are confident of improvement were, with a few exceptions, cautious last year. In other words, when the conflicting opinions are weighted according to each maker's record of past accuracy, the greatest weight of opinion is found to be upon the side of those who look for some improvement within a reasonably short time.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,504,360,700 unchanged; total net demand deposits (average), $72,207,000 increase; time deposits (average), $3,544,000 decrease; clearings week ended today, $4,198,690,378; clearings week ended Aug. 29, $3,502,818,982.

GASOLINE PRICE ADVANCED

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5—Standard Oil Company of Kentucky has advanced the filling station price of gasoline 1 cent throughout Kentucky. The new price is 21 cents for ethyl and 18 cents for regular.

Production Cost Of Wheat Found Lowest in Years

One favorable factor in the agricultural situation that is being generally overlooked just now is that this year's crops are being produced at a lower cost to the farmer than for many years past, according to today's issue of Poor's Weekly Stock Market Bulletin, which says:

"Figures that have come to hand from important agricultural sections this season show that in wheat, for example, the old cost figures that prevailed only a few years ago have been lowered tremendously by the use of new methods and, especially, new machinery.

"It is a surprising fact that nobody really knows what the average cost has been of raising wheat throughout the United States. The Department of Agriculture has compiled costs based on the operations of several thousand farms and the cost figure per bushel stood as high as $1.32 in 1926 and $1.24 in 1929.

"Even during this period, however, there were reports that at least one of the very large farming enterprises in the Northwest was producing wheat with modern methods and machinery at as low as 40 cents a bushel. A government survey of wheat operation in southwestern Kansas showed that the cost of raising wheat in that locality in 1930 ranged from $1.29 a bushel on a yield of six bushels an acre down to 43 cents a bushel on a yield of 18 bushels an acre.

"In contrast, reports from Kansas, where the 1931 wheat crop has been a bumper one indicate that the commonly accepted cost of producing this year's wheat is about 40 cents a bushel. Other reports from the central West indicate that costs under favorable operating conditions have been reduced still lower, one estimate setting the figure at 38 cents a bushel. A large wheat-raising operation in Texas this year is said to have achieved costs as low as 25 cents."

BORDEN CONTINUES ITS SEASONAL GAIN

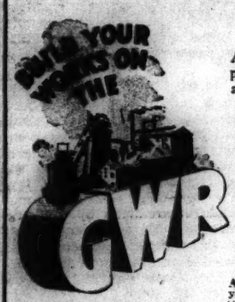
NEW YORK—Borden Company outlook for the year continues satisfactory, according to Albert T. Millbank, chairman of the board, who returned from Europe aboard the Cunard liner Aquitania. Mr. Millbank, who has been abroad for the past two months, said that from advices at hand July and August business was satisfactory and that, allowing for the low level of commodity prices, Borden's earnings were holding up well.

Mr. Millbank pointed out that although the Borden Company did not hope to match 1930 in either business volume or earnings, nevertheless, there was no indication on the surface which would prevent the company from having a satisfactory year.

TEXTILE COMPANY OPERATIONS RISE

WEST POINT, Ga., Sept. 5—Lanett, Langdale and Riverview Mills, units of the West Point Manufacturing Company, this week will go on a five-day, 35-hour weekly schedule. For some months these mills have been running on short time, from 30 to 40 hours weekly.

Fairfax Mill, the towel plant operated by West Point, has for some time been operating 50 hours or more. Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works is operating full time, both day and night.



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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Rolf R. P. King, Rochester, N. Y.
Stephanie Burkhardt, New York, N. Y.
Edith M. Bork, Erie, Penna.
L. D. Percival King, Rochester, N. Y.
Mary F. S. Briggs, Rowayton, Conn.
Charles H. Briggs Jr., Rowayton, Conn.
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Arne Heede, Baltimore, Md.
Frederic Johnston, Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert C. Utley, Detroit, Mich.
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Gavin J. Medlett, East Orange, N. J.

WOOL TOPS FUTURES FIRM

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Wool tops futures opened the week with a substantial volume of activity. Trading was dead on Friday in the opening of schools of the country this year. Last year school purchasing, estimated at around $100,000, came in the last two weeks of August, whereas this year this business will be realized in early September

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SMALL FLUCTUATION IN AUGUST AVERAGE OF STOCK YIELDS

Average yield on the 315 active cash dividend paying common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange showed only a minor fluctuation during August, according to the monthly compilation by Moody's Investors Service. The average return on Sept. 1 amounted to 8.03 per cent as compared with 8.16 per cent at the beginning of the previous month and 7.14 per cent a year ago.

The decline was due principally to cuts in dividend rates, the analysis states. Dividend reductions were noted in 15 cases, and omissions in three instances since Aug. 1.

Of the 42 individual groups of stocks tabulated, there were 20 decreases and 22 increases in average yield. None of these changes, Moody's remarks, were large enough to have outstanding significance.

STEEL WHEEL OUTPUT UP

More than 90 per cent of all motor car production for the first six months of this year was on steel wheels, the Budd Wheel Company of Philadelphia and Detroit announced today. This figure represents an increase over the first quarter of the year, when steel wheels accounted for 87 per cent, the Budd statement says.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—F. W. Woolworth Co. sales during the latter part of August were adversely affected by the interest of the opening of schools of the country this year. Last year school purchasing, estimated at around $100,000, came in the last two weeks of August, whereas this year this business will be realized in early September

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

A New Cathode Ray Tube

Swishing Electrons Light Neon Points

OF ALL the television receiving systems designed up to date, none has aroused more interest, among experimenters, than the cathode ray tube.

In cathode ray tubes the problem of scanning is easily solved in a most satisfactory manner and with the advantage of doing away with all mechanical motions. Synchronism can easily be obtained from specially designed oscillators. The device may be considered simple and compact, even if expensive.

The picture reproduced on the ground glass end of the cathode ray tube, although sometimes bright enough to be comfortably viewed from a distance, often lacks a certain clearness of definition or sharpness of details which is rather tiresome to watch. The light produced by the fluorescent screen is insufficient to be magnified optically in order to be projected upon a large screen. This is a serious disadvantage which cannot be corrected easily.

Improvements Being Sought

In spite of these facts many experimenters are busy improving the device, firmly believing that they are on the right track. Whether they are or not cannot be ascertained by anyone at present. One thing certain is that the cathode ray tube offers great possibilities on account of its electrical scanning and its compactness.

An important improvement in the development of cathode ray tubes has been accomplished by Mr. Luis A. Lora of Boston. Mr. Lora who is from Colombia, South America, is a senior student of electrical engineering at a Boston university and has been busy investigating the possible use of cathode rays for television picture reception for the last two years. His novel design shows an improved, as well as an entirely new, theory of operation. The Lora tube has the general appearance of an ordinary cathode ray tube except that the wide glass surface upon which the picture is usually seen is not frosted but is clear glass and an intense light is projected from the tube. A ground glass surface could be used in case one wants to reproduce the image upon the end of the tube.

Referring to Fig. 1, one can see a long funnel-shaped glass bulb divided into two chambers by a glass partition, 6. Small metal pins, 7, are imbedded within this glass partition so that each pin has one end in contact with the neon gas or other vapors contained in chamber 14, while the other end is exposed to a beam of electrons in chamber 13. This latter may be called the electron chamber and 14 the gas chamber. Electrons are emitted at 1, which is a filament or an A. C. heated cathode. They are attracted by a positively charged anode, 2. This anode is perforated and electrons shoot through this opening in a narrow beam or pencil, 12. They are further attracted and accelerated by a perforated metal plate, 5. This plate contains as many perforations as there are pins in the partition, 6. In a 60-line picture 3600 perforations as well as 3600 pins are necessary. Each perforation, 15, in the plate faces the end of a pin in the partition, as seen in Fig. 2, which shows portions of the elements greatly exaggerated for clarity.

How the Tube Works

The scanning is done as in an ordinary cathode tube by a system of deflecting fields acting at right angles to each other by plates 3 and 4, which are connected to oscillators working at different frequencies, 60 and 1200 cycles, for example, for a 60-line picture.

When the electrons shoot through a perforation in plate 5 and impinge upon the end of a pin it gives it a negative charge. The space between the perforated plate and the pin end being made a conductor a glow discharge takes place in the glass chamber between the wire screen anode 8 and the particular pin then connected by the flow of electrons.

A plate current from the radio set power tube 11 will now flow from the "B" battery or similar source of high D. C. voltage to the anode 8 through the pins 7 and then through the beam of electrons reach plate 5. This plate acts as a control grid and its voltage varying with the signal attracts more or less electrons through the perforations thus varying the resistance between the plate and pins. The pins acquire a positive voltage from the wire screen through the conductivity of the vapors. They become negative as soon as the electrons strike the surface.

The negative voltage on the pins being variable, the glow between the wire screen anode 8 and the pins also varies. When the total voltage is applied to a pin at any given time a maximum glow is produced at its end. This glowing spreads around each pin so that no blank spaces are left between them. Fig. 3 is a partial end view of the tube showing the location of the pins with respect to the anode screen 8.

Brilliant Light Calculated

The light obtained from this tube has been calculated to be very intense and brilliant and to be capable of being focused upon an optical lens arrangement, 9, to project a large image upon the screen, 10. Neon gas or mercury vapors or a mixture of other gases could be used in the gas chamber to obtain a brilliant white light.

The inventor of this device, Mr. Luis A. Lora, claims that in his tube distortion of the pictorial elements will be reduced to a minimum because the modulation takes place after the deflection at the very instant the steady beam of exploring electrons sweeps over the surface of the control element.

The pictorial elements being already shaped and aligned before the tube operates, spreading apart or overlapping effects are entirely prevented. The illuminating power of this tube should be quite powerful, as all the voltage is applied to each pin consecutively.

A very interesting feature of this invention, declares Mr. Lora, is that as all the voltage is applied on one pin at the time, less power from the radio receiver is necessary. This also means that less audio amplification could be used, perhaps eliminating the large heavy current-carrying power tubes.

While the progress of ordinary cathode ray tubes mainly depends upon the amount of light obtainable from the fluorescent screen, the Lora tube is not limited in this respect and it has all their advantageous possibilities with added improvements.

HENRI DALPAYRAT.

Air Mail Order

British Air Services Bring Catalogue Choice

London

MAIL ordering has been provided with seven - league boots in Britain and her colonies. Over 30 London stores and firms marketing standard goods have jointly taken advantage of the Empire air services for the quick delivery of their wares to places inadequately served by other means of transport. This is a "cash on delivery" service in coöperation with Imperial Airways.

The goods are shown in catalogues which may be seen in every station of Imperial Airways throughout the Empire. Order forms are supplied which may be filled and dispatched by air to London. The goods are sent by the next air mail and paid for on delivery. The only extra charge on the London catalogue prices is the air freight.

The firm which has initiated this scheme collects all goods for one place and forwards them in bulk. Thus 12 packages sent recently to Basra cost only £1 13s. 4d. ($6.80) in bulk, as against £5 ($25) if they had been sent separately.

RADICALLY NEW "VACUPLANE" PRACTICALLY WINGLESS

These Two Views of the Plane Recently Successfully Tested at the University of Miami Give a Clear Idea of How the Ship Is Constructed. A Center Section or Cellule, Narrow and Rather Deep, Constitutes the Entire Lifting Surface. The Rear View Shows the Series of Vanes or "Buffers" Inserted in the Hollow or "Well" at the Rear of the Wing Section Which Controlthe Vacuum Forces Giving the Plane Its Main Lifting Power. If This Same Design Can Be Carried Out Commercially, the Problem of Plane Storage Is Solved, Since Such a Narrow Plane Could Be Put Into a Garage of Ordinary Width With No Folding of Wings or Other Complications.

'Wingless' Flying Succeeds

Not Only Safety but Parachute Advantages Are Claimed

Miami, Fla.

A RADICAL design in airplanes, making possible a ship with practically no wings, yet one which will land and take-off nearly vertically, has just completed successful test flights at the All American Airport in Miami. Built on a theory developed by E. H. Lanier, the "Vacuplane" points to a new conception of flying

This particular Lanier-type ship was designed by Prof. Fred H. Givens, head of the aviation department of the University of Miami, at which institution the research work was carried out. It utilizes the idea of lift-by-suction based on the vacuum theory of lift for airplanes. It is self-balancing and cannot side slip, states Professor Givens. Neither can it fall in the ordinary sense of the word since its lift surface or cellule acts as a parachute, very much as does the spinning rotor of the autogiro.

An airplane wing gets but a small amount of its lift from the underneath side. The majority of lift comes from the back part of the upper side. The air, shot up at an angle by the front part of the top half, causes a partial vacuum over the rear part of the wing which in turn gives it its lifting qualities.

Mr. Lanier undertook to develop this particular phase of wing lift and the result is a wing section of such great lifting efficiency that only the small center section is needed in contrast to the wide wingspread of an ordinary airplane. This he has achieved by making a decided hollow in the back part of the upper section of the wing, or cellule as this center section is called, and the placing of a series of vanes in this well which are called buffers. These make the entire "well" act as a vacuum producing device and the great increase in lift predicted by the inventor is realized.

The ship is small, light and fast. Its gross weight at time of recent flights was 931 pounds. The span of the cell is 8ft. 9½in. Chord 11ft. 2in. Area of cell 84sq.ft. Aspect ratio 9-11 to 1 (less than one to one). Lift per square foot at 50 m.p.h. 11 7-64 pounds. Take-off, 75ft. at 50 m.p.h. Roll in landing 33ft. to dead stop. It has a top speed of about 100 m.p.h.

The construction of the vacuplane was based on trials of the Lanier experimental plane (X-L-2) made at Lunken Airport, Cincinnati, Ohio, last year. E. H. Lanier, who developed the theory of lift by suction and self-balancing force, designed that plane which successfully proved his idea. However Mr. Lanier believed that a lighter plane constructed on the same theory would be more desirable.

He presented the idea to Professor Givens, who decided to redesign a lighter test machine more aerodynamically correct and rid it of the parasitic weight embodied in the first model.

A new design was drawn and the finished machine has absolutely no wings except the cellule which has the required lift to maintain flight. The reason for constructing with cellule alone, Professor Givens says, was to prove the advantages of this lift section, its high performance due to the vacuum theory, its safety due to the parachutic effect of its structure, and to prove its stability.

Lateral control was obtained by horizontal fins and rudder that center on the longitudinal axis and center of gravity. All other controls are conventional.

The cellule while having only 95 sq. ft. of surface obtains the equivalent of 140 sq. ft. due to the well pocket and vacuum produced by the buffers that stop the air from slipping back into the well. This well extends down to the fuselage at the rear of the pilot's cabin.

In previous trials the cellule lifted 1220 pounds dead weight at 40 m. p. h. and it has since been refined aerodynamically and the calculated lift is now possibly 1067½ pounds. The machine complete with gasoline and pilot weighs 931 pounds and carries 35 gallons of gasoline and 2 gallons of oil and a 160-pound pilot, giving radius with an 85 h. p. LeBlone motor of 700 miles with speed of 100 m. p. h. or better.

After 16 runs, all with normal take-offs and no zooms, Professor Givens reported that all control surfaces functioned perfectly and if anything the ship was a little too sensitive on lateral controls. Balance was perfect.

He says: "Lateral control caused a slightly uncomfortable oscillation and we are bringing this control up onto a line of the cellule. This will dampen the control a bit and allow a pendulum effect rather than turning laterally on longitudinal axis. We are making a slight change in the design of the cellule at the rear end. This change consists in covering the last three buffers into a normal wing section."

"This experimental plane was carried to the radical point of design in order to prove the theory. We are making other plans in regard to cellule refinement in which we hope to obtain another lift value which will bring the performance still higher."

The cost of this type of safety plane should not exceed the cost of cenventional planes in the same class, for the reason that the cellule structurally, is part of the fuselage requiring very light materials, and is much cheaper to build than wings. The cost of the cellule is offset by the saving effected in having practically no wings. The machine is a one place job. W. M.

DETAILS OF THE LORA CATHODE RAY TUBE

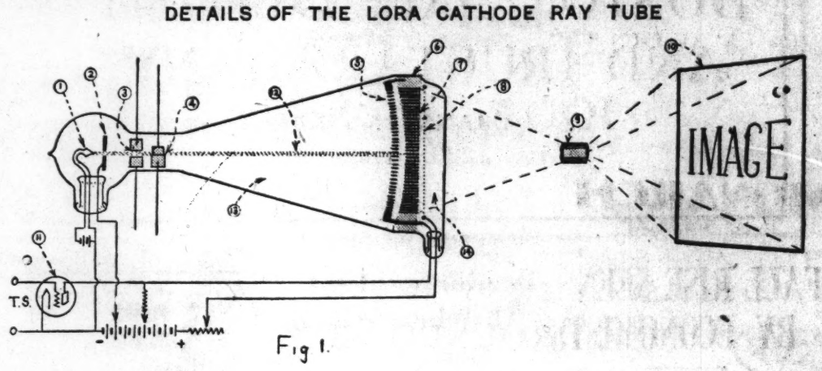

Fig 1.

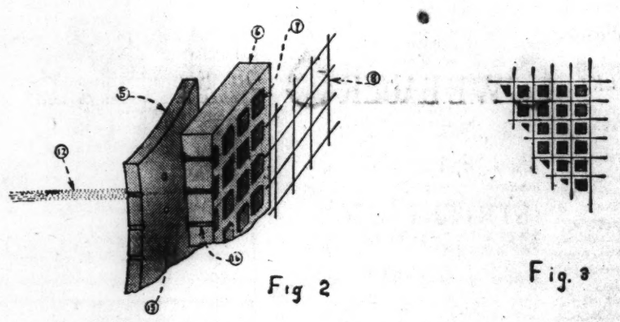

Fig 2

Fig. 3

New Opera Recordings

Excellent Offerings Feature Latest Releases

OPERA always lends itself obligingly to a musical argument. On almost no point can there be found two who may agree as to the merits or flaws of this foster child of music. The scenic, the dramatic, the musical factors, their fusion or their lack of agreement, the æsthetic worth of such combinations and all the rest of the many sided arguments are familiar to all of us. But what shall the disputatious say of opera which is called such, yet which offers only the musical portion of the whole. For there is no gainsaying that opera from a phonograph record is far and away from the opera of the proscenium arch. Where are the brilliant costumes, the evocative lighting, the acting which is the arrow to the bow of the plot? All vanished, and in their place a two-dimensional affair to replace a three. Yet there are many who may still find much satisfaction in opera unrolled from a disk.

Recording Advantages

After all, the numbers of those who may know opera in its fullest and most satisfactory form are limited to those within reach of large and affluent opera houses. But the numbers of those who may come to know the music of an opera through the phonograph is nearly unlimited for those, then, to whom large musical centers are inaccessible, opera on disks is a treasure-trove. Then there are the enthusiasts, considered a bit quizzically, perhaps, by the musical intelligentsia, but greeted with enthusiasm by the box offices. These are the simple and joyous folk who go about whistling airs and choruses from "Faust" and "Aida" and who find them increasingly enjoyable with each hearing What a boon to someone who cannot quite catch "that lovely tune" is a record which may be played and replayed and played again until an elusive phrase is captured.

And plenty reigns throughout this operatic land. There is indeed nearly a confusion of riches. Entire operas —all with generous excisions—are no novelty in the phonographic field. Some of the early products of the electrical recordings still rank at the top. Wagner, perhaps, fared best of all with the magnificent registrations made by Columbia some four years ago. Now the choice has grown wider if not always happier. To speak only of relatively recent operatic releases, there is a new Victor issue of Gounod's "Faust." which in its five acts is so nearly complete that it contains more records than any previously released set, at least a news item, if not a musical note. Made by artists of the Paris Opera and the Opera Comique, with a chorus drafted from the Opera, and conducted by Henri Busser, the set unrolls an excellent "Faust." Whether or not you will want it depends on whether or not you like "Faust."

Two From La Scala

Then there is the little matter of two "Cavalleria Rusticanas" at the same moment, from Columbia and Victor, the former a record longer, both made by the chorus and the orchestra of La Scala in Milan, with different sets of principals and, of course, different conductors. There is little choice between the two. "Cavallieria," like "Faust," is again a matter of individual preference. If the thing appeals to you on the stage, it doubtless will prove pleasant enough at home. Donizetti's "La Favorita" comes from Columbia's list of imports, made, like "Cavalleria," with La Scala chorus and soloists, but this opera has the Milan Symphony Orchestra. Columbia also sends us a new and very persuasive "Barber of Seville," covering sixteen disks, once more the output of La Scala and the Milan Symphony Orchestra under Lorenzo Malajoli. And there is Massenet's "Werther," covering fifteen disks, the product of such capable soloists as Georges Thill, Marcel Rogue and others of like caliber, directed by Elie Cohen and enriched by a competent symphony orchestra. Two good "Toscas," one by Victor, the other by Columbia, are to be had, as is also a good performance of Donizetti's "Lucia," this last a Columbia release.

For lighter fare, there are some excellent Gilbert and Sullivan registrations. "Pinafore" and "Patience" and "Iolanthe," these from the Victor Company who deserve hearty cheers from all record enthusiasts for this series. One can hardly overestimate the gayety inherent in this warm, delightful music, or its charm. They merely serve to make some of the stiff, artificial tragedies seem the more stilted and wooden. C. S. B.

Europe's Airways

Great Network of Lines

COÖPERATION between the German and Italian Governments through their air services has produced the regular daily passenger service from Munich to Rome, which was opened last April, the final link in the chain of north-south airways of central Europe. The Munich-Rome service is operated jointly by the Luft-Hansa in conjunction with the Avio Lines.

The flight to Rome is by way of Milan and takes 6½ hours. The plane starts from Munich at 9:20 a. m. and is thus available for the tourist who has traveled on the midnight express from Berlin. In the section between Munich and Milan the planes fly over some of the grandest and most impressive scenery in the whole of the Alps, including the ever-charming Lake of Como.

Munich is now a European flying port of the first grade. The municipal airdrome has lost its original terminal character. It is no longer merely a point which could be flown to from Berlin or Cologne, but has become a center in the network of European air lines.

The Süddeutsche Luft-Hansa, which directs the operations of the German Luft-Hansa throughout southern Germany, controls over 17 different lines, on which 6250 miles are flown daily. In the south German area, last year, 864,172 miles were covered by Luft-Hansa machines, and 26,846 passengers and over 1,000,000 pounds of mail and baggage were carried.

At Munich airdrome nearly 50 airplanes start and land each day. The most important direct services are Leipzig-Berlin, Vienna- Budapest Prague, Frankfurt-Cologne, with connections to Paris and Brussels-London and Zurich, Lausanne and Geneva.

By rail from Munich to Berlin is 11 hours. By airplane less than five. From Munich to Vienna by express train takes 7½ hours and yet by air only 2¾ hours. The train from Munich to Zurich takes eight hours, airplanes only two. The flight to Venice occupies two hours compared with over 13 by the train, and the new air service to Rome is 6¼ hours compared with 21 hours by rail.

Major Haller, a war pilot, the head of the Süddeutsche Luft-Hansa, made a landing on the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Germany, 9720 feet, in 1922, and he was the first to cross the central Alps in a passenger airplane. He is ably assisted in the management by Baron von Könitz.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF SEPT. 7-13

MONDAY, SEPT. 7

7-7:15—Ames 'n' Andy. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.

7-7:15—Current Events: H. V. Kaltenborn. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.

7:30-7:45—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF Chain to KGO, San Francisco.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.

8-8:30—Sceneyland Sketch: "Uncle Dan'L." NBC—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo.

8-8:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver.

8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam." CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

8:30-8:45—Angelo Patri, "Your Child." CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

8:30-9—"Death Valley Days." Dramatic sketch: "The Twenty-Mule Teamster's Foundling." NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies, Soloists; Harry Horlick's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WON, Chicago.

9-9:30—Waring Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—General Motors Orchestra; Martha Attwood, soprano; male quartet. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—Real Folks sketch: "Thompkins Corners' Gala Band Concert." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KYDL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

10-10:30—Gold Medal Express, Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

10:30-11—Mr. Bones and Company, Minstrels. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City.

10:30-11—Arabesque. Desert drama. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KRLD, Dallas, Texas.

7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

7:30-8—Armstrong Quakers: Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hoopis, contralto; male quartet; orchestra. Irish program. NBC WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:30-9—Real Folks Adventures. CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City.

9:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Jubilee Singers, Concert Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist, chorus and orchestra. NBC — WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

9:30-10—The Fuller Man. Soloists and orchestra. NBC — WEAF Chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—"Turning Points in History." NBC —WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—Star Revue: Mark Warnow's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11:30-12—Jack Denny's Orchestra, from Montreal. NBC—WEAF Chain to WFI, Philadelphia.

11:45-12—Frank Winegar's Orchestra, from Asbury Park. CBS transcontinental.

12-12:30—Romanelli's Orchestra, from Toronto. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist. NBC — WEAF Chain to WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio.

7:30-7:45—Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF Chain to WFAA, Dallas, Tex.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles. Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.

8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam." CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

8:30-9—Mobilgil Concert. Gladys Rice, soprano; chorus; orchestra. NBC — WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLS, Chicago.

9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Quartet and organ. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. Talk by Silas H. Strawn, president United States Chamber of Commerce; "Mme. Faith—Fewer Mentrums," Concert orchestra. NBC —WEAF Chain transcontinental.

9-9:30—"The First Nighter," "White Gardenias." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers quartet; orchestra, Abraham Brass Rapee. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

10-10:15—Ann Pennington; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30 — Hernandez Brothers. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-12—Grand Dance Orchestra; Grantland Rice. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

10:30-11—Sevilla Tena Pictures; Conductor, Chorus; soloists. CBS transcontinental.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

7:30-7:45—PRR Creek, monologist. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

7:45-8—The Gumbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.

8-8:15—Dixie Singers. Negro chorus. NBC WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-8—Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Sin-Tin-Tin Sketch. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8:30-8:45—Henry Bartig; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

8:45-9—Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:15—Rhythm Charisters. Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Ares Dramatic Musicale. Bondoliers Quartet; soloists; Jaffrey Harris' Orchestra. All-Beethoven program. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WSKY, Covington, Ky.

9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl, Welcome Lewis, contralto; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.

9:30-10—Willard Robison and His Deep River Orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago.

9:30-10—John Charles Thomas, baritone; Maxwell Orchestra. Don Voorhees, conductor. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—Grand Opera Miniature. Howard Barlow's Orchestra; soloists. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:15—Boswell Sisters. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30 — The Columbians. Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to Reno, Nev.

7-7:15—Major Bowes's Family, Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver.

7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist. NBC — WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; concert orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley, NBC—WJZ chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh, Penna.

8-8:30—Madge Kennedy; Nestle Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-9—Cities Service Concert Orchestra; soloists; piano duo. NBC — WEAF chain transcontinental.

8:30-9—"March of Time." CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Cliequot Club Eskimos. NBC—WEAF chain of WOW, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:30—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—Lee Reisman and his orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

9:30-10—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant; Tascha Seidel, violin; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds' Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program: Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town; orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

10:30-11—"Poet's Gold." Readings by David Ross. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12

7-7:15—Nick Lucas. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

7-7:30—St. Moritz Orchestra, dinner music. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Sonata Recital, Matilde Harding, pianist; Arcadi Birkenholz, violinist. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

8-8:30—Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Band; glee club; concertina soloist; comedy skit. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-9:30—Ben Selvin's Orchestra; Audrey Marsh, soprano; John Hale, tenor. NBC —WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Silver Flute, dramatic sketch. NBC —WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

9-9:15—The Boswell Sisters. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—General Electric Concert Orchestra, Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.

9:30-10—National Radio Forum, from Washington. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Club Valspar. William Wirges's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF Chain to WYK, Oklahoma City, Okla.

9:30-10—Domino Orchestra; Vocal Trio. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

10-11—Hank Simmons Show Boat: "The Gypsy Warning." CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—Bert Lown's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11:30-12—Los Conquistadores. Spanish string ensemble. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

12-12:30 a. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13

1:15-1:45—Pop concert from Cleveland, Concert Orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

2:30-3—Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo May Bailey, Soprano; Herbie Kay's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program: Sophia Brazian, contralto; orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.

3-4—Symphonic Hour. CBS Transcontinental.

3-3:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.

4-5—Cathedral Hour, Symphony Orchestra; choir; soloists. CBS transcontinental.

5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. "The Mikado." NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.

5:30-6:30—Blue Coal Revue; Fred Vettel, tenor; Billie Dauscha; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

6-6:15—Phantom Caravan. Oriental tone pictures. Orchestra directed by Sven von Hallberg. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

7:15-7:30—Fray and Braggiotti, piano duo. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-8—Candlelight Musicale. Featuring Mme. Frances Pelton-Jones, harpsichord soloist. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

8-9—Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOAI, San Antonio, Texas.

8-15-9:15—National Weekly Radio Revue. Congressman Fiorella LaGuardia; Senator Smith W. Brookhart; dramatic sketches; novelties; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

8:30-9—"Harbor Lights," sketch. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

10:15-10:45—"Best Sellers" Ted Weems' Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano. NBC —WEAF chain transcontinental.

10-11—Majestic Gala Hour. Harry Richman; Ruth Etting; Irving S. Cobb; Ben Selvin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC —WEAF chain transcontinental.

Danish Aviation

Improved Service Comes to Copenhagen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN has arrived at the distinction of being an air terminal flown to directly from other capitals without any intermediate stops. The Danish aircraft service has opened a new route direct to Berlin, a three-hour flight. The Swedish and Dutch companies have also a fast route from Malmo to Copenhagen and Amsterdam without the usual landing at Hamburg or Bremen. This trip arrives at Amsterdam in four and a half hours, in time to catch the Paris plane which arrives at the French capital at 5 o'clock.

Germany's Luft Hansa also operates a service to the Danish capital by way of Lubeck. The French and Belgian companies are starting their usual routes from Copenhagen to Paris with landings at Hamburg, Essen and Cologne. From Essen connections can be made to Brussels by way of Dusseldorf and Antwerp.

Remember!

"There is nothing finer than a

Stromberg-Carlson"

RADIO

A. W. Mayer Co.

"The Finest in Radio"

147 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston Tel. Ken. 2551

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

KYBY HOME needs Garfside's Iron Rust Soap. Removes ink, rust, fruit, chemical and all washable stains from clothing and fabrics. Agents wanted. Dept. N, 677 Preston Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

SELL finest personal Christmas cards and box assortments to friends; earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO. Dept. S-19. Fitchburg, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

IDEAL opportunity offered parents wishing to place children in a reliable home under loving, efficient supervision; excellent references. ALICE E. CURTISS, 1116 Bixby, Ardmore, Okla.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 31 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

HIGH-BUSH BLUEBERRIES, home canned, delicious flavor; also OLD-FASHIONED HULLED CORN in glass jars; both highly approved by "Woman's National Farm and Garden Association"; large orders prepaid. HERMITAGE FARM, North Berwick, Maine.

EMMA-CAROLINE — Delicious Candied and chocolate-coated grapefruit peel, $1.00 the pound; box postpaid. U. S. A. 1602 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL southern home in the "City Beautiful" facing Lake Eola; large grounds, palms, shrubbery, 3-clip garage, wide halls, 12 spacious rooms, 4 baths, 4 fireplaces, furnace heat; servants' accommodations. For information write R. E. OVERSTREET, 209 E. Central Ave., Orlando, Fla.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY of refinement in each principal city to represent high-class Fifth Avenue hotel; should have wide social and business acquaintance; work does not call for sale of merchandise but is rather that of making contacts and need not necessarily interfere with other activities; no investment other than whole or part time and good commissions will be paid on results produced. Kindly write qualifications to manager, Box B-60, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MAN familiar with department store housewares trade, selling one or more other lines. We have timely specialties on which volume is insured through demonstration sales. Please give full personal experience and information. CREST CORPORATION, 231 No. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MARGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

EVANSTON, Ill.—Beautiful home, exceptional residence district; excellent transportation and schools; 10 rooms, 4 baths; 2 car garage; reasonable rental. 1608 Wesley Ave.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Locator of space for any business needs.
B. J. Morrison, 1053 Venice Blvd. WE. 5088
Los Angeles

ROOMS TO LET

THE HALEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston —Rooms; nearly opposite Christian Science church; day or weekly rates on application. Com. 7982. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. CLIFFORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

UNIVERSITY graduate, 22, wants secretarial position; majored in Spanish and French, taught Spanish one year in high school and one summer in university; excellent record in secretarial school; free to go anywhere. MISS ALICE SHERPY, 1441 Fairmount, Wichita, Kan.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1084 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Irazmore Apartments, 839 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 2, 4 and 8 cars.

PASADENA, CALIF.—Comfortable home, Oak Knoll district, 9 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, large living room, radio, grand piano, sun parlor; unit heating; 2-car garage; grounds kept; near cars, bus, schools, churches. 1011 S. Madison Avenue.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least five insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.
7 and 8-room apartments, $70 and $80 per month; all modern improvements including electric refrigeration; adults, American families. IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St. Tel. Stadium 2782.

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished rooms; refrigeration. $35 up. 15 Bank Bay, Brookline and Brighton. 97 E. COOPER, 250 Huntington Ave. Boston Ken. 1839

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
330 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3373

BACK BAY
2-3 Rm. Apts. 51 Audubon Rd. $50-$60
1-2 Rm. Apts. 99-103 Norway St. $30-$40

BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST
Office 103 Norway St., Boston. Ken. 9238
See janitor on premises

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding pages.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

BROCKTON, MASS., 463 Belmont St. — 4 rooms, set tubs, gas, electric lights, piazza, garage, shade trees. Tel. mornings 2608-W. Call Saturdays after 2 P. M., all day Sunday and Labor Day.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exquisite 3-family upper: 6 rooms; glassed-in sun porch; beautiful outlook; Frigidaire; garage; reduced rent. Asp. 3719. OWNER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—6220 feet Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 36th Street B. M. T.; high-class, modern elevator apartment, 3-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $45-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

CAMBRIDGE
17 Forest Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORter 5665

PELHAM HALL
At
COOLIDGE CORNER
Brookline
Quiet, refined atmosphere, with home and hotel environment ideally balanced. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant.
Tel. BEAcon 2430
Nordblom Management

The REGENT
1401 Beacon St., Brookline
Wide selection of desirable, modern furnished and unfurnished suites, from two to four rooms. Convenient location. Selected tenacy.
Tel. BEAcon 3080

THE
WARWICK
1454 Beacon St., Brookline
Large and small furnished and unfurnished suites to meet every requirement; attractive location.
Tel. REGent 4811
Nordblom Management

Hotel Gralyn
20 CHARLESGATE WEST
BOSTON, MASS.
Just off Commonwealth Ave.
Restful and beautifully located, 5-minutes to Park St. Single and double rooms with kitchenette privileges. 2 to 5-room suites with kitchenette and private bath.
Tel. KEN more 3000
Robert K. Johnson, Manager

Hotel Princeton
1277 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
ALLSTON, MASS.
Suites of two, three and four rooms, newly renovated and up-to-date, steam heat, telephone service, excellent dining room service.
Manager H. R. FERGUSON
(Of Ferguson Inn, Hyannis)

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston
Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT
NEWTONVILLE, MASS., near Commonwealth Avenue—6 rooms, heated apartment with heated garage, electric refrigeration; attractive grounds with beautiful rock garden; near church; inspection invited; American, middle aged only. Newton North 3214-W. P-81. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Lincoln Halls
Overlooking the Fenway
—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, hall; all front, $78.
—3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, hall; all front, $93.
—1 room, alcove, kitchenette, bath, hall, $50.
"SPACIOUSNESS" best describes these front suites. Electrical refrigeration included; elevator service. A carefully restricted building under
GEO. A. GILES, University 0477
Mr. Rogers, Supt., 11 Audubon Rd., Boston

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Upper 8-room, 2 baths, balcony, garage; upper 9-room, bath and lavatory; duplex 7-room, 3 baths. Hubbard 2480.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 rooms, bath, garage; like new, central. Hubbard 2480.

BEACON HILL, BOSTON—1 room, bath and kitchen; also larger suites. Hubbard 2480.

NEWTON—Attractive apartment, 7 large rooms, all modern; garage, garden; choice location. On premises Tuesday after 3 p. m. 172 Washington St., Newton. Mass. Also choice furnished apartment.

RIVERWAY MANOR
1 and 2-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, modern in every particular. 210-214 Riverway. Regent 3030 or Liberty 5656.

The Kengate Apartments
Furnished or unfurnished suites, one to four rooms, overlooking Fenway; convenient to stores, cars, schools; newly decorated; elevators, Frigidaire; refined building; very reasonable. 1363 Boylston Street. BAC 1 Bay 4655.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
DUPONT, 1717 20th St. N. W.—4 large rooms, kitchen, bath, pantry, screened porch, 8 closets. Frigidaire, good halls, maid's room completely, attractively furnished; new grand piano, electric fireplace, fine ventilation, south and west exposure, sun each room; good location, next garden, just off Connecticut Ave. and R St.; references requested. Apt. 7. Tel. Pot. 4472.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tilden Gardens, 3631 Sedgwick Street, just off Connecticut Avenue—Completely furnished, double sitting room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; Frigidaire, radio, Chinese rugs, linen and silver; pleasant outlook; rent $125. Phone Cleveland 1334. Ask for MRS. KENNEDY. Home mornings until 11.

Ye Paul Revere
SOMERVILLE, MASS. 291 Broadway, Winter Hill — Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and P. A. WALKER, Tel. Somerset 0761-M or Mystic 0004.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

The MYLES STANDISH
BAY STATE ROAD *and* BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Furnished and unfurnished apartments of the finest type. Complete hotel service. Beautifully appointed throughout. Reasonable rentals. One to five rooms.
RESTAURANT
Telephone
COMmonwealth 4500
Nordblom Management

THE ROOSEVELT
21 Forsythe Street, Boston
Nearby the Art Museum, Symphony Hall and Christian Science church. Furnished and unfurnished apartments.
Tel. KEN more 6778
Nordblom Management

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MOTHER with 2 young daughters offers loving supervision and care to girl from 7-10 years for winter; home near school; Christian Scientist preferred. Write R-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WUNNEGIN
PRIVATE home for retarded children; individual training, experienced care; playground. Write for circular. MISSES MARIE and DOROTHEA ROWEHL, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

AN ideal place to stay in the mountains; especially attractive in the autumn; reduced rates. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rooms 309-301 Cort. 7-2263

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-1942, N. Y. C.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 168 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City. PEnn. 6389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE OR RENT

VERY attractive modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, 2-car garage, shaded lawn, rent $200.00. 413 Pepper Road, Jenkintown, Pa., Rydal District, Ogonts 3621.

GARAGES

SOUTH END GARAGE
Storage—Cars Washed by Machine—Day and Night Service—Repairing—Transients Accommodated. 112-116 Worcester St., Boston. Ken. 7845 and Com. 9279.

Wm. Hubert, Prop. LAfayette 3-0700
ROYALTON GARAGE
First Class Service
1386 Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn Nr. New York Ave.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE for two little girls; willing to combine upstairs work. Write stating nationality, age, religion, experience; references required. French, Swiss, English or Scotch preferred. R-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. West Roxbury's best section; accepted streets, American neighbors; near churches, schools and cars; 9-room house, everything modern. Call Parkway 0561-R (Mass.).

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Avenue, Ken. 4435, Boston

BLANCHARD
MOTOR TRANSPORT
Loads or part loads to or from New York, Phila., Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Florida, Maine, and points en route. Padded insured vans. LIB 3707 Metropolitan Thes. Bldg., Boston
Estimates without obligation.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to rent part time, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Suite 1633, 33 West 42nd St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

N. Y. C. and suburbs—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; reasonable estimates; expert workmanship guaranteed. SWENSON, 520 Audubon Ave., Wash. Heights 7-7415.

PAYING GUESTS

West Townsend Tavern
WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.
A delightful place for a restful vacation. Noted for its rare hospitality and good food. Open all year. Rates very reasonable. Tel. Townsend 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O St. N. W.—Refined home, airy rooms; near church; permanent or tourists. Phone North 2905.

REAL ESTATE

"C" ROBINSON, MARBLEHEAD, Mass. Tel. 27
Small old house, $1850. House lots, $750-$2600. Fine home with 2-room practitioner's, dentist's, etc., suite, $14,000.

MERRYMOUNT, QUINCY, MASS.
BUILT by one of our best builders; new 8-room semi-bungalow, overlooking Quincy Bay; large, spacious rooms, fireplace, breakfast nook; tile bath and shower; figured sunwood finish throughout; 5000 feet of land; copper screened; 2-car garage in basement; convenient location; price $8500, reasonable terms. H. W. CATE, 27 Washington St., Quincy, Mass. Telephone Granite 5618.

OXFORD COURTS
Cambridge, Mass.
3 to 7 ARLINGTON STREET
14 minutes from Park St. Subway Station. Apartments of 1 to 5 rooms with single bath and 5 to 8 rooms with 2 baths. All modern devices for housekeeping. Tiled baths with showers. Refrigeration, fireplaces, elevators, linen and cedar closets; gas and electricity furnished free to tenants; garage; maid service if desired. Rentals $45 to $210. Grille Room and Coffee Shop open daily from 7 a. m. to 12 p. m. Some furnished apartments. Within walking distance of Harvard College. For particulars apply at office, 5 Arlington St., off 1812 Mass. Ave. Tel. University 6650.

SUBLET—CAMBRIDGE
From October 1st to June 1st
An attractive suite in an apartment hotel near Harvard Square; very large living room, 2 spacious bedrooms, 2 tiled baths with showers, dining alcove, kitchenette with built-in features and electric refrigeration; rental $125; gas and electricity included; excellent dining room, garage and maid service optional. Telephone Porter 2371.

Winchester, Mass.
FOR SALE—A comfortable nine-room house with more than 10,000 feet of land, on west side, near schools, station and bus, in fine condition; two baths, new oil furnace, three open fireplaces, Frigidaire, an attractive flower garden and fine old trees, screened-in porch, with lake view; owner leaving town. Tel. Winchester 1216.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—For sale, fine old southern colonial house, in excellent repair, all improvements, near Davidson Mission school. Reasonable price. 278-M.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Owner must sell or rent at once 7-room house, 2 baths, convenient to transportation, $12,500. Owner, 24 Wilson Ave., Pelham Manor, N. Y. Phone Pelham 2000.

WINGS NECK
POCASSET ON CAPE COD
A unique group of six dairy cottages, from 4 to 10 rooms each, baths, electric lights, open fireplaces, some with beamed ceilings, in the living rooms; old-style wide board flooring and 4 charming old fireplaces with beehive ovens; some with original paneled doors, window seats, etc.; all on a 6-acre tract of land, with frontage on BUZZARDS BAY and POCASSET HARBOR. 3-car garage and a barn of quaint design. A charming summer community of cultured neighbors. FOR SALE at a very reasonable price.
BENJAMIN C. TOWER
87 MILK STREET, BOSTON Liberty 8433

RIDING ACADEMIES

LADDIE BOY RIDING SCHOOL
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

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Correct Dress for Women
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Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
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IN STEP WITH FASHION

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Moderately Priced
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Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
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Under New Management
SPECIAL HOME COOKED LUNCHES AND DINNERS
Open Sundays 12 to 8:00 P. M.
Cor. 15th and Eoff St. Wheeling, W. Va.
Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Francy, Proprietors

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High Class Cleaning and Pressing of Ladies' & Gents' Wearing Apparel
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TAILOR *for* MEN
WHEELING BANK AND TRUST BLDG.
WHEELING, W. VA.
Inquiries Invited
We Feature English and Scotch Woolens

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1433 MARKET STREET
For Home Made Candy
Ice Cream and Light Lunches
ZUNIS AND PEROS

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Local Classified

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Repairs undertaken
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Many years of experience.

FRANCE

PARIS

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Complete and Conscientious Garage SERVICE
We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make, hire you one for a day or a month, with or without a chauffeur.
ACCESSORIES
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Special room for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

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Original Designs
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The Smallest but Smartest
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WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS, Frs. 195,-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS, Frs. 200,-

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Haute Mode
Moderate Prices
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Finest situation opp. Tuileries Gardens
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Unter den Linden 59A

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Reparaturen Umarbeitungen

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GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES
To Measure and Ready-Made
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Moszinsky Str. 3/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

GERMANY

FRANKFURT a/M

SCHUHHAUS BENEDIKT G.M.B.H.
KAISER STRASSE 11
Qualitäts-Schuhwaren
en gros
Reingummiert Protected
English Spoken

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FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS
MODERATE CHARGES
ANNA DEMANN
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Mässige Preise

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Fancy Articles
of every description for ladies' dress
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Erste Spezialhaus f. Spitzen, Modewaren, Seidenstoffe, Bänder, Besätze, Posamenten. Sämtliche Zutaten f. d. Damenschneiderei.

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M. J. PORTIELJE
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All Printing
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ROBES COATS FURS
Lange Voorhout 50-52
The Hague Phone 110613

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BUTCHER
Piet Heinstraat 81 Tel. 330388

FLOWER SHOP
D. MAARSCHALK
Valtriusstraat 113 Tel. 334850
MEMBER OF EUROPEAN & AMERICAN FLOWER EXPRESS

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(Firm G. P. Post)
Barentszstraat 43-43a Phone 337148
ARCHITECT, EXPERT, HOUSE AGENT
Repair of Houses Mortgage & Insurance

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To Let
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ITALY

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11 Via Magenta

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L. FRANCESCHINI
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Publications of all Kinds

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10 by 6¾ 15 by 10¾
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Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

WILLIAM SCHIØTT
SKIPPERGATE 6
Oslo
PROVISION SHIPCHANDLER

ASTRID SANDMO
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Toothbrushes, Vademecum, Delivery

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

The fashionable shops for hosiery and high class Knitted Goods

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Drottninggat. 60
Sveavägen 73

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Established in 1874
Stockholm Göteborg

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Always latest Novelties
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Recommend their artistic floral work
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STOCKHOLM (Continued)

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Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

Anton Larsson
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Mästersamuelsgatan 9
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
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The House for Carpets and Linoleum

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Oppliger & Prauchiger and Biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"

Charcuterie Fine Boucherie
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FOUNDED 1897
Adolf Lobsiger- Mathys
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. BW. 34.54

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FRUITBREAD
Reformhaus Ruprecht
Theaterplatz 9, Bern

You find "a Home" at the FAMILY PENSION
MRS. KÖHLER
Thunstrasse 32
Guests welcomed for meals only.

Gramophones & records of the best makes. 5 audition-rooms, exquisitely installed.
Phonos
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Home made food. Specialty of salads and fruit.
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Kramgasse 10, Berne

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J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
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First Class Watchmaker
Marktgasse 27

HAIRDRESSING
MANICURE PERFUMERIE
MAISON WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
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ON FOOT OF THE JURA
Motorists welcome for Tea Parties
J. OTTERAND, Prop. Tel. 31

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Exclusive Paris Models

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HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
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MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
at
"LA RATIONELLE"
16 rue du Marché & 15 rue de Rive

Cooking & Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories
Wash Houses
FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

NOVEL PRINTING
EMILE GRIESSEN
3 RUE PETITOT Telephone 41.089

Felix Badel & Cie., S.A.
ELECTRICITÉ
4 Place du Molard

SWITZERLAND

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Best Jewellery Makers

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Speciality of Gruyere
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RUE DU RHONE 29

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J. JAEGER, Succr.
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Goods dyed according to pattern. Rush orders quickly delivered, also goods delivered by post.
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Best Chocolates, Delicious Cakes, ICES

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Henri Angerer
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FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
Telephone: 45.779

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bei Hotel Interlaknerhof

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House founded in 1896

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SWITZERLAND

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Ladies Needlework—all styles
Wool—cotton—silk—mercerie

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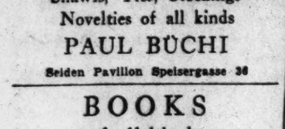
Frauminsterstrasse 4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Jackets and manties from the simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices.
Remodelling and Repairs.
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If your suits need ironing, cleaning, repairing, altering, please call up
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Entrance at Back
Haberdashery, Lace, Lining Materials

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Come in and inspect our goods.
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CAPE TOWN

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All Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments invisibly mended. LADDER REPAIRS IN SILK STOCKINGS A SPECIALTY.

Union of South Africa

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CAPETOWN DURBAN & Pt Elizabeth
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The Model
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Launderers Cleaners & Dyers

A. F. HONEYMAN
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We stock it and will deliver free to any address orders 5 lbs. and over. Ask for price-list.
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Specialist in
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Hemstitching, 4d per yard. Hat Renovations
Second Floor Remington Buildings
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Modern Select Residential Hotel: Bathing, Tennis, Bowls, Garage. Bedrooms with Phones, also Hot and Cold Running Water.
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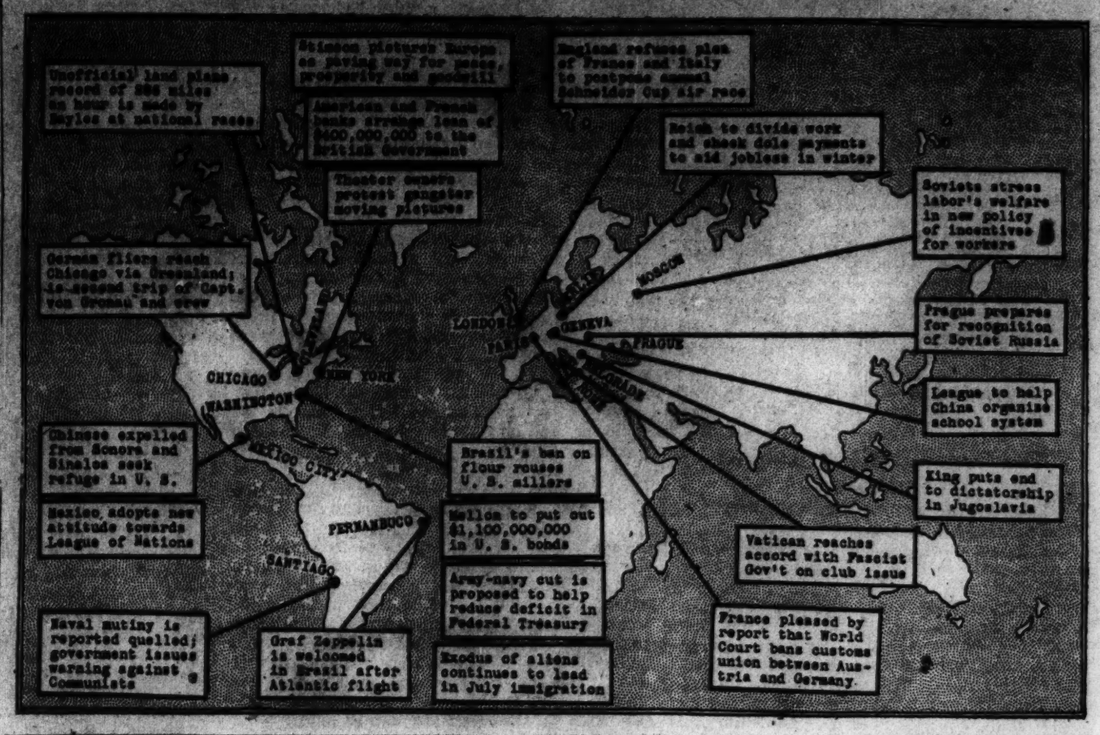
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Unofficial land plank record of 500 miles an hour is made by Boyles at national races
Atheism pictures Europe as paving way for peace, prosperity and goodwill
England refuses plea of France and Italy to postpone annual Schneider Cup air race
American and French banks arrange loan of $400,000,000 to the British Government
Theater owners protest gangster moving pictures
British to divide work and check dole payments to aid jobless in winter
Soviets stress labor's welfare in new policy of incentives for workers
German fliers reach Chicago via Greenland; to succeed trip of Capt. von Gronau and crew
MOSCOW
LONDON
GENEVA
PRAGUE
CHICAGO
WARRINGTON
NEW YORK
MEXICO CITY
PERNAMBUCO
SANTIAGO
Prague prepares for recognition of Soviet Russia
League to help China organize school system
King puts end to dictatorship in Jugoslavia
Chinese expelled from Sonora and Sinaloa seek refuge in U. S.
Mexico adopts new attitude towards League of Nations
Brazil's ban on flour rouses U. S. millers
Mellon to put out $1,100,000,000 in U. S. bonds
Vatican reaches accord with Fascist Gov't on club issue
Army-navy cut is proposed to help reduce deficit in Federal Treasury
Naval mutiny is reported quelled; government issues warning against Communists
Graf Zeppelin is welcomed in Brazil after Atlantic flight
Exodus of aliens continues to lead in July immigration
France pleased by report that World Court bans customs union between Austria and Germany.

All Nature

Shagbark Hickory
(Carya ovata)

Where: Southern and Eastern United States and Quebec.

Distinguishing Features: Bark of tree rough, shredding in long scales; fruit large and tough-shelled.

Use: Nuts sold in the market under the name of wild hickory. Wood is easily split and used for making wheels, chair frames, vehicles, etc.

Of the several kinds of hickory trees the shagbark (shellbark) may be the most readily identified. Strips of bark hanging in strings lightly attached at the top and waving in the wind, give the trunk a ragged appearance. Other than this hickory trees give the impression of great ruggedness, rather than grace, as their stout trunks shoot upward in straight shafts perhaps to a height of 40 feet before branching; and the foliage may tower fully 40 feet more.

The long roots penetrating deep in the earth gain access to water veins that surface rooting trees lack; but hickories are hard to transplant on this account, and are not usually considered choice trees for landscape work.

Shagbark leaves are alternate, 10 to 15 inches long, composed of five pointed leaflets—the one at the point largest and the two pairs diminishing in size toward the twig from which they spring. Other species of hickory have varying numbers of leaflets, and all are rather coarse and leathery in texture. In autumn the foliage turns dull yellow to light brown.

With the new leaves in May come the flowers which hang in catkins that may be six inches long with three on each stalk. In late fall the nuts ripen and give delight to many a squirrel and small boy, each trying to secure the major share. The thick green husk darkens at the touch of frost and soon splits open in four parts, revealing a four-angled white nut that has to be cracked with some force before the meat is reached. Some species have nuts so bitter even the squirrels will not eat them.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Quotation marks (I. M. K.)—When quoted matter runs into more than one paragraph, quotation marks are placed at the beginning of each paragraph, but at the end only of the last. (Incidentally, quotation marks may be omitted if the quoted matter is placed in smaller type, or set off by indention.)

Modern usage favors the omission of quotation marks from familiar proverbial expressions in a running narrative. "He said it was better late than never," for instance, is regarded as better than "He said it was 'better late than never.'" The same attitude is becoming apparent with respect to the use of quotation marks around familiar colloquial words as an apology for using them; as, "He said he was flabbergasted"—not "was 'flabbergasted.'"

Gratis (Mrs. W. A. O., who asks if there is any authority for the rather commonly heard short *a*)—No, it is *gray'-tis*. Incidentally, "free gratis" is redundant.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: The old Roman washed his hands to relieve himself of responsibility. The modern boots a horn.

Passing Show: Women's dresses are to be tighter in the autumn. Their husbands will feel the pinch.

A Quotation for Today

FAITHFULNESS in great things is a very small thing, but faithfulness in small things is a very great thing.—LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The Mail Bag

South Gate, California

Dear Editor:

Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have answered several that have been published in the Monitor, and have been rewarded with some very interesting correspondents. Now I am writing on my own initiative, and I hope to make a number of new pen pals.

South Gate is a suburb of Los Angeles, as is also Hollywood. There are many interesting things to be told about Hollywood, the studios, the theaters, with their "first nights", when the movie stars attend the opening performances of pictures, and curious spectators throng outside the theater to watch them make their appearance. Then, there are the parks, museums, public buildings, missions, old Spanish ranches and landmarks, orange and lemon groves, beaches, and mountains, and innumerable other places and things of interest.

As for things of a more personal nature—I am interested in literature, music, politics, athletics, animals and, most of all, in the activities and interests of my pen friends in the various parts of the United States and the rest of the world. I am 17 years of age and would like to have pen friends the same age or older. I'll try to write long and entertaining letters to all the girls who write to me. Alberta A.

Columbus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

My home is in East Linden, a very beautiful city and interesting suburb of Columbus. Columbus is a very beautiful city and an interesting place to live in, it being the capital of Ohio. The population exceeds 300,000.

I am greatly interested in the Monitor and enjoy the Mail Bag very much. I have read many very interesting letters from this section and think correspondence between boys from all parts of the world is a very great thing. I am 18 years old, interested in all kinds of sports, stamp and post card collections, novelties, and my hobby is foreign correspondence. I should like to have letters especially from Africa, but should be very glad to receive letters from any part of the world. I will answer any letter I may receive.

My vacation will soon be ended and I will again enter high school for my last year. I attend North High School, the largest in the city, with an enrollment of over 2000 boys and girls.

Hoping that I may have many correspondents from many lands, as well as my own country.

Yours for the success of the Mail Bag. Walter D. G.

Lake Delton, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

After running through several Monitors, trying to find the "Rules for Correspondence," I am sitting down to write to a Mail Bagger and the Mail Bag in general. I only hope that I have solved the intricacies of this novel method of correspondence. At any rate, my first attempt is inclosed.

Wisconsin is perhaps one of the most interesting states in the Union, I think. It includes plains, hills, and what might be known as a few baby mountains called bluffs. Geologists glory in that part of it in which I make my summer home. It is the Wisconsin Dells and Devil's Lake region and is interesting not only for geological reasons but also because of its Indian history.

A point, called the Devil's Pulpit, on our lake was the birthplace of a famous Indian princess; but now it is noted for the beautiful view from its top and the Eagles' Nest, as we have named it, under its peak. Within our immediate premises is a flat piece of ground which, when unearthed, is a flat table rock of about 100 feet long by 75 wide. With a little stretch of the imagination it might have been an Indian worshipping ground.

In summer the Indians sell baskets or work as guides on the boats which take the tourists up the Dells. In the winter they return to their various reservations and placidly pass the winter. They are not very friendly people, and it is considered quite an honor to be recognized by them. Some years ago my sister had the privilege of being initiated into the Winnebago tribe. It was quite an impressive ceremony, and all had to smoke the peace pipe. As I was quite young, the smoking of the peace pipe stood foremost in my memory. They named her Ha-bo-go-wee-ra, which means "Glory-of-the-morning" in Winnebago. I'm still inclined to think they named her that as a joke because she is seldom seen outside her door before noon!

I am 18 and interested in all sports, especially riding, and reading. I should like to receive letters in French as well as English.

G. Esther P.

[We are sorry you missed the rules, Esther. They are frequently published and you will find them at the end of the Mail Bag today.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Irma Lee S. (14), Belleville, Ill.—Especially from Girl Scouts and Girl Guides. Studying French.

Helen R. (15), Sacramento, Calif.

Josephine H. (15), San Francisco, Calif.—Studying French.

Margaret Ann H. (16), Galesburg, Ill.—Interested in French, tennis, swimming and golf.

From Boys

Kurt A., Berlin Germany.—Especially from Boy Scouts in America, Canada and England. Interested in stamp collecting, aviation and radio.

Willard B. (16), Modesto, Calif.—Interested in stamps.

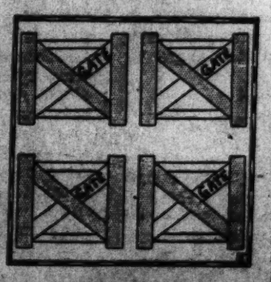
RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Gates Puzzle

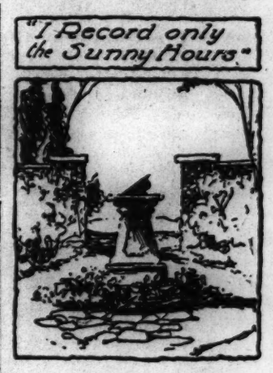


Four words, each ending in "gate," are to be filled in on the blank spaces on the gates. Definitions: To guide a boat. To make inquiry. A representative. To gather together.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Letter Reverse:

Loving thoughts
And friendly deeds
Watered with blessings
Grow like weeds.



A Kindly Surprise

Boston

THE Spaulding family had decided to rent their home for the winter, and began looking about for tenants. Through the help of a friend the Craigie family, who were living in South America, heard that the house was to be vacant, and decided it would be just what they wanted for their six months' visit to New England.

Now it happened that in the Spaulding family there were two little girls aged 6 and 8, and in the Craigie family two little girls of 2 and 4. Everything was put in applepie order by Mrs. Spaulding for her new tenants, and the children had their part in seeing that bureau drawers and closets were emptied and put in good shape.

In the nursery was a chest of toys which was to prove a special surprise and joy to the two little girls who were coming to live there. This chest held blocks, dolls, a little toy wagon and two teddy bears. On the cover of the chest was pinned a note saying, "For the Misses Craigie from the Misses Spaulding."

Needless to say, the little Craigies took especial delight all winter long in those toys, and after using them with care returned them to the chest when they left the house at the end of their stay.

In Lighter Vein

Yes, Too Bad

He was a beginner at the royal and ancient game, and, like most beginners, had managed one magnificent drive during the round. He then proceeded to bore all of the occupants of the club lounge with his story.

"Wasn't that drive a marvel, George?" he asked a friend for the twentieth time.

"Yes," replied George, bitterly, "it's a great pity you can't take it home and have it stuffed!"—*London Tatler.*

Plaint of a Mere Man

Here's something that disturbs my days,
The constant spread of mayonnaise.
At luncheon, dinner, supper, tea,
They serve it out in gobs to me;
It overflows in oozy streams
On salads, fruits, into my dreams;
Won't someone please find means and ways
To check this flow of mayonnaise?
—*Pathfinder.*

His Aptitude

A house painter applied for an engagement at a London theater.

"I inclose a newspaper clipping," he said, "to show you I have an aptitude for the stage."

The clipping was as follows: "The prisoner, who denied the assault, conducted his own case and defended himself in a somewhat dramatic manner."—*Tit-Bits.*

What's That?

"Hard-working little wife you've got, Bill," said the traveler to the small shopkeeper as he watched the man's busy wife in the shop.

"My word, yes!" replied the shopkeeper. "I only wish I 'ad a couple more like 'er." — *Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.*

Audacity

A lady went into a store to try on some shoes. After she had tried on the eighth pair the clerk asked her which pair she had decided on.

"Not any of them," she said, "but I wanted to send for some, and I wanted to be sure and order the right size."—*The Farmer.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Customs Union Shelved

THE Austro-German economic union which was resolutely opposed by the continental neighbors of the two countries concerned has been postponed, but probably not abandoned. This step became inevitable, even before the adverse decision which has just been rendered by the World Court, when the financial crisis which began in Austria spread to Germany, involved Great Britain and menaced other nations. The policy of France has been remarkably and unexpectedly served by timely difficulties of other nations and her own monetary strength.

Austria and Germany contended that they were within their rights as defined by the Treaties of Versailles and Saint Germain in coming to an accord. These treaties forbid Anschluss—that is to say, political union. They do not forbid Zollverein—that is to say, economic union. So much abuse is poured upon the treaties that it is well to take this opportunity of observing that they are less unreasonable than the adversaries of economic union pretended. They take away many Austrian and German liberties, but they leave the two countries free to make economic arrangements, subject to approval by the Council of the League of Nations. This is one of the main points in the World Court's decision.

It would have seemed, therefore, that there was little to prevent Germany and Austria from carrying out their plans. But in addition to the treaties, there is another document which adds considerably to the disabilities imposed upon Austria. In 1922 Austria was compelled, in order to obtain loans, to sign a protocol with France, Great Britain, Italy and Czechoslovakia which specifically forbade precisely such measures as Austria recently contemplated. On this point, the World Court found that Austria had signed away its economic freedom in the voluntary protocol of 1922.

Yet this agreement, which might almost be called a private obligation as distinct from the public obligation of the treaties, has only a temporary character. It expires when the loan is repaid in 1943, and moreover the protocol contains a clause of reimbursement which can become operative as soon as 1934 with consent of the loan trustees. It follows that this protocol constitutes the only fragile and provisional barrier to Austro-German economic union.

Just as Austria alienated under financial pressure the liberty which was left to her by the treaties, so financial pressure again compels the Austrian and German ministers to shelve their scheme until a more convenient season. France is the only European nation capable of aiding Austria, and it is impossible to ignore this essential fact. Thus, Dr. Johann Schober, Foreign Minister for Austria, apart from the decision of the Court at The Hague, declares his decision not to pursue the project. Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister for Germany, expresses himself in similar terms. But the French, while noting with satisfaction the renunciation, cannot but remark that the renunciation is caused by passing and somewhat accidental circumstances. It is not final. The proposals will be allowed to slumber until times have changed.

Obviously, the French are not entirely pleased, and they cautiously seek to preserve their liberty of action in the future. Pertinax in the Echo de Paris already announces that if necessary, when the question arises again, the French can bring the matter before the Council of the League of Nations under Article Eleven of the Covenant, which refers to situations susceptible of endangering the peace of Europe. It certainly seems an extraordinary exaggeration to regard the economic union of two countries as a menace to peace. In the meantime France will doubtless be asked for credits, and France may then take further precautions.

There are, as it will be seen, features in this story which cannot be thought satisfactory from any viewpoint. But at least, time is given now in which to strive for better understandings in which an Austro-German union may, if wisdom prevails, be merged into a greater European union.

Need Meets Need in Canada

CANADA is to be congratulated on its program of unemployment relief, which is expected to give work to all who want work. By setting off its unemployment problem against the problem of completing the much-needed Trans-Canada Highway, it will achieve a double solution. The provinces and the Dominion Government are coöperating in plans to build the necessary links in the highway and tributary roads. Ontario and British Columbia have announced their programs and other provinces are expected to do so shortly.

Ontario's plans include an interesting experiment in removing the unemployed from the cities. It will set up twenty large construction camps to house all those who wish emergency work at a rate of $2.40 for an eight-hour day minus a charge of 75 cents for maintenance. While the wage seems rather low in comparison with prevailing rates of the last few years, the project must be considered as essentially a relief measure, and as such it will remove thousands from an actual experience of want.

Since the workers are to be housed in construction camps, the work naturally becomes a relief measure applicable to single men. But removal of the large body of unemployed single men from cities and towns will greatly facilitate the problem of municipal relief for those who have family responsibilities, and at the same time keep jobs for those married men who need them most.

The Provincial Government has taken a wise stand in ruling that no sale or consumption of liquor will be tolerated in the camps, putting the scheme on a basis comparable to that of a disciplined military encampment. However, with a vast body of men concentrated in camps, in some cases probably isolated from any urban center, the problem of utilizing leisure will undoubtedly come up. Of course, there is that modern space annihilator, the radio, as well as the old stand-by, the motion picture.

But something more than this may be needed. With a large percentage of her citizens, most of them in all probability young men, Ontario has a golden opportunity in the way of education. In fact, there is already an organization in Canada which places young college men in mining, lumbering and construction camps to act as instructors while working there. Under the proper guidance and planning, one can see the Dominion's present concentration of young men being turned to a vast benefit both to the men themselves and to the Province in a better educated citizenry. In such a case these camps might prove to be construction camps in more than one sense of the word.

Pope and Duce Come to Terms

THE new accord between Pope Pius XI and Premier Mussolini by which the Catholic Action clubs are to reopen in Italy will be taken by some as the conclusive settlement which papal and Fascist organs hopefully pronounce it to be. To others it will appear merely another truce in the long war of words between the papacy and the Italian state which only grew more furious following the supposed peace of 1929. Perhaps more reasonably, it may prove to be one of a series of progressively clearer definitions of the respective fields of church and state, particularly in the training of youth—definitions in which both régimes are likely eventually to have to take more account of the sovereignty of individual conscience than they hitherto have done.

In any case, all who espouse peace among men must feel approbation for the fact that concord, at least in a measure, has taken the place of strife between the leaders of large and overlapping sections of the Italian people. Undoubtedly it is better that the answers to difficult questions of public import should be sought in quiet consultation than in clashes and recriminations. For Italians probably would hardly be satisfied with an outright victory for either point of view in the critical matter of control over education. While instruction after the Fascist mode may develop in youth initiative, hardihood and a wholesome sense of civic responsibility, it appears to exalt the arts of war to a degree which certainly is not desirable. While the tutorship of the Roman Church probably leads in more peaceful paths, it inculcates submission to a hierarchic doctrinalism which many consider inimical to the highest human welfare.

The church through the Catholic Action Society claimed the right to stand in some sense outside and even in opposition to the Fascist organization. Suspected of political activity, these clubs were closed by Mussolini, and the Pope vigorously denounced the measures taken. It was thought the breach could scarcely be healed, for the energy with which the Pope protested induced a belief that it was his intention deliberately to separate himself and the church from Fascism. After a quarrel lasting three months, however, negotiations have resulted in reconciliation. The effect of the decision is to limit the Azione Cattolica to strictly religious activities.

There will, of course, be efforts to say whether Mussolini or the Pope has yielded or gained more in the compromise now effected. From one point of view, it might be argued that the Premier has given way while gaining no more than a pledge of what the Vatican has always asserted, namely, that the Catholic Action is a nonpolitical organization. On the other hand, it is widely held that this pledge is enough to constitute a victory and that the concessions made by the Vatican are in marked contrast to the strong words of Pope Pius a few short weeks ago.

But the answer to these speculations lies not in the words of the accord any more than the origin of the dispute lay in the oratorical phrases with which the Pope and Il Duce each laid sweeping claim to the realm of youth-training for the church and for the state, respectively. The conflict rose not out of the words but out of the fact that they represented the settled policy of each organization. So long as each undertakes to exercise complete sovereignty in overlapping fields or attempts to divide a field naturally indivisible, there can be no fundamental agreement between Fascism and Roman Catholicism. Only by a genuine revision of claims and practices can their positions be reconciled. Hence the success of the present accord hinges not upon its words but upon how they are carried out and whether they can be carried out.

A Poor Reason for Poor Films

THE other day a British film producer said that the cinema is a business, not an art. Herein lies the reason for the poor quality of many films. Nothing has done so much harm to the cinema as the assumption that art and business are incompatibles, that if a producer wishes to do anything artistically worth while, he must expect to lose money; while if he wants his work to show a profit, he must make something shoddy. For such an assumption reveals both a misconception of the nature of art and an ignorance of the public's attitude toward it.

To take the latter point first, experience goes to show not merely that good art is profitable, but that it is sometimes exceedingly profitable. Now and then the public may accept the cheap and spurious, but its final choice usually rests on the things of enduring worth. The highest priced pictures in the world are Rembrandts; the highest paid musicians are the Kreislers and the Chaliapins; everything considered, the most profitable writings are those of the Barries and Hardys. In the realm of the cinema itself, although artistic productions are not always gold mines, the most consistently popular films over a long series of years have been the Chaplin comedies, which many competent judges consider to be one of the screen's most distinctive achievements. Broadly speaking and in the long run, good art usually justifies itself, not only to the critics, but at the box office.

Thus, one damaging and mistaken corollary to the assumption noted above, is that the producer must not attempt anything worth while, or he will lose money. But an even more damaging corollary is the deduction that what he is attempting is not worth while, because he is making money by it, or at least hopes to do so. This means that some producers tend rather to despise the films they are making, to feel that the simple stories of sentiment and adventure on which they are engaged are not really worthy of them. Occasionally, this conviction becames so strong that the producer determines to put in something "artistic" at all costs, as in a recent British film, where a straightforward and unsophisticated tale of adventure is spoiled by the introduction of subdued lighting in the German manner.

In any case, it means that the film is made without conviction and without enthusiasm, and in these conditions good work cannot be done. Whereas, of course, an adventure story, if told with the virtues proper to an adventure story, which are speed, clarity and simplicity, may have as much artistic merit as the most ambitious production that ever came out of Russia. "Robinson Crusoe" is, in its way, as good as "Paradise Lost." Film producers, especially British film producers, should simultaneously stop despising the material on which they usually work, and abandon the feeling that to work on anything better necessarily means financial disaster.

Do the Literary Lions Roar?

MR. SEWELL STOKES says that on the whole authors are a dull set of people. And Mr. Stokes ought to know, for he has interviewed most of the famous writers of the day for a popular British newspaper. His criticism has not, however, passed without comment, for Mr. St. John Ervine, who sniffs the scent of battle from afar, has rallied vigorously to the support of his literary colleagues, maintaining that in conversational charm and social attractiveness they leave little to be desired.

But in justice to Mr. Stokes it must be admitted that the personal impression made by many authors is at first, at any rate, somewhat disappointing. When Mr. Rudolf Besier's play, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," was originally staged in London a year ago it was alleged that it made Robert Browning look and talk like a prosperous stockbroker rather than a poet. To which Mr. Besier might have retorted that a prosperous stockbroker was precisely what Browning did look like.

Nor when it comes to conversation do famous authors always distinguish themselves beyond the emulation of lesser people. Goldsmith talked "like Poor Poll," and Addison's social incapacity for the colloquial give-and-take of the drawing-room, as well as his recognition of his own skill as a writer, are both made apparent in his striking phrase, "Though I have only ninepence in my pocket, I can draw for a thousand pounds." And it will be remembered that when Stanley met another author of repute, dramatically, and after perilous separation, in darkest Africa, the only remark which he could think of to fit the momentousness of the occasion was, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

Nevertheless, Mr. Ervine has a strong case. The remarks of the world-famous conversationalists bear a goodly sprinkling of literary men. What other calling could show such a roster of celebrated talkers as Shaw, Johnson, Wilde, Burke, Macaulay, and Carlyle? Hostesses need not, after all, be unduly alarmed by Mr. Stokes. Invitations to authors may still stand without wrecking the delightfulness of their parties. On the whole, literary lions roar quite reasonably well.

Editorial Notes

By relieving overproduction and at the same time extending educational opportunities to those who might otherwise increase the ranks of unemployed, practical economics is demonstrated as well as taught by the Virginia college which has announced that it will accept farm produce in payment of tuition during the coming school year.

Not only is it interesting news to learn that the United States center of population is now 2.9 miles northeast of Linton, Ind., but it is interesting news to some to know that there is a Linton, Ind. There will be no question about its being on the map now.

Will the feminine trend to masculine styles reach the stage where women will tip their Empress Eugénie derby-like hats to their masculine friends?

The "Red menace" which is causing the nations the greatest concern just now is the crimson hue of their budgets.

The inventive genius still has the unsolved problem either of the collapsible car or the portable parking space.

Evidently, King Alexander of Jugoslavia considers it better to loosen his rein than to lose his reign.

Labor Day and the Machine

By Barrow Lyons

ALTHOUGH the modern machine, which brought forth the twin marvels of mass production and mass distribution, has performed no greater miracle than the change it has wrought in the American workingman himself, it has altered his social philosophy very little. He is still concerned mainly with getting more money and better working conditions, the chief of which is less work; and because the machine has made this policy successful the policy continues to appeal to the worker as a good one.

Yet the transformation the machine has made in him, both outwardly and inwardly, has changed him until he no more resembles the toil-wearied mill hand of a generation or two ago than the airplane resembles the covered wagon. Today a large proportion of the working people dress with more style and taste than employers did upon the occasion of the first Labor Day forty-four years ago. Textile machinery and advertising have put well-cut woolens upon the backs of men and silk upon the women. Automobile manufacturers have sold the worker millions of cars. Radio makers have put music (and high-powered salesmanship) into virtually every home.

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In his human relationships, also, the worker has found new vistas. Industrial leaders have made him a minor partner in productive enterprise. Enlightened capitalists have recognized his needs as a human being and deal with him on more friendly terms. Economic science has given him the information and skilled assistance with which to present his demands before industry, the public and legislators, so that his gains are far more frequent than his losses. The prosperity of the worker even has become an economic cult upon which large industries are acting in a practical way by protecting the wage scale in the face of far-flung depression.

So changed is the status of Labor today that the sophisticates before the stock market crash were asking what had become of the working classes in America. The men who set the type and run the presses of a newspaper now receive as much, or more, remuneration than most of the college-trained men who write the news, and the same tendency to reward the skilled manual worker equally with the desk worker has been evidenced in greater or less degree throughout industry, the arts and sciences. Working people no longer feel themselves inferior to the professional classes, for their economic status is often equal and their cultural attainments are rapidly on the ascendant. Labor undoubtedly has won its place in the sun.

Because of its European alliances, American organized labor started out with a rampantly radical social policy. Under the leadership of the Knights of Labor, organized in 1867, about 700,000 American workingmen demanded nothing less than the overthrow of the moneyed classes and complete dominance by the workers. However, when the American Federation of Labor took the field and organized the crafts on a trades union basis these syndicalist tendencies were banished. Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor during all but one year from its formation in 1886 until 1924, the Federation steadfastly opposed the Marxian doctrine of "class warfare," and has suppressed the thought of working-class control of industry wherever it has appeared in otherwise orthodox organizations.

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This attitude, because it makes no serious challenge to the status of the employer, has permitted Labor and Capital gradually to come closer and closer together in most American industries. It has meant, also, that a continually larger share of the products of industry has gone to the worker, while at the same time there has arisen an industrial plant in the United States which is equaled in no other country. Despite the gains of Socialist labor in England and Germany, and the Socialist revolution in Russia, American labor has remained almost untouched by Socialist philosophy, because capitalism in its fat years has given virtually all that the worker dreamed of having when Labor Day first was celebrated in 1887.

The development of better relations between American Labor and Capital, nevertheless, has not been one long love feast. In the effort to establish the theory of collective bargaining there were many hard-fought struggles. When the conflict in the industrial field was supplemented by endeavors to obtain favorable legislation, manufacturers organized local and national associations to oppose the unions, and in some instances were successful in blocking favorable legislation for many years and in acting as a check upon excessive demands.

Nothing, however, has had a more profound effect upon the social policy of the American worker than the gradually changing attitude of employers themselves. Since their early attitude of violent resistance to all organized labor through blacklisting and other harsh measures, there has developed in many industries a feeling of mutual respect, even coöperation. Shop committees representing labor have an ever-growing voice in determining working conditions. Such gains often have been due to contacts with wise and moderate leaders, as well as to the advances made in the science of management.

With the intensive study of efficiency methods, which has occurred within industry in the last twenty years, there developed a new appreciation of what might be done by coöperating more closely with the "human factor." Workers were discovered to be beings with emotions, wants and wills. By giving greater consideration to their comfort and needs, by educating them in production methods, it was discovered they had the capacity to respond favorably to good treatment—even to develop active loyalty and interest in work. Such employees were not likely to entertain radical notions, moreover.

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Then, only half a generation ago, the thought occurred to a number of industrialists that working people were much less likely to develop unpleasant aggressive tendencies if they were permitted to become limited capitalists in their own way through stock ownership in the business for which they worked. As a result, millions of dollars' worth of securities were sold to the workers, and much of this partial ownership in American industry still remains in their hands, despite the sacrifices of the slump.

It is only in the past few years that the theory of working-class prosperity as a necessary condition for general prosperity has given rise to the new capitalism of America. The machine has done it. Productive capacity of the individual worker has so greatly increased that unless he is able to buy a larger proportion of the goods he turns out, there will not be enough buying to take up the output of the machines. The depression, according to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was brought about because industry did not share liberally enough with the worker the increased productivity of the machines.

In one outstanding respect the machine is not treating the worker kindly, and thereby is tending to influence his social policy along alien lines. Rapid advances in technology have brought about the unemployment of millions, a condition that has become a standing charge upon society. This condition was clearly evident in Germany and Great Britain before the depression and to a less extent in the United States, but when prosperity returns America will find itself in the position of having many more workers than it needs to tend the machines unless the work is spread out more than heretofore.

* * *

This situation has not yet become a serious bone of contention between American Capital and Labor, however. The chief point that must be threshed out in the next decade is whether wages shall come down at the same rate as the costs of living. Orthodox labor organizations and some industrialists say wages must remain where they are as a guarantee of future prosperity. Many bankers say they must fall, and management is rapidly climbing onto the fence.

From one point of view, of course, the question might be considered only a continuation of the old controversy over wages and hours of labor, but because Labor and Capital are so much closer together in the United States today than ever before, the problem should be adjusted with even less friction than similar controversies have involved upon former occasions.

It is the unemployed who complicate the situation this Labor Day. The machines no longer give them higher wages and shorter hours. A social policy for them is yet to be announced.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Would Hasten Single Tax

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to express appreciation of the clear statement of the single tax philosophy which appeared in a letter published in the Monitor of July 31 under the heading, "An Explanation of Single Tax," and which the author concludes with the saying: "Single tax is the necessary first reform."

That it is indeed coming to be so regarded is attested again and again by progressive activities everywhere. In England in the House of Commons, Mr. Philip Snowden recently made this significant statement:

"The principle underlying this bill is to assert the right of the community to the ownership of land. I have never made any question about that, nor that that right should be expressed in the form of a rent paid by the occupier or rather the owner of the land to the community. As I said just now, this is only the first step in the reform of our land system. The effect of that system has been to place a burden on industry of hundreds of millions a year. It has crowded our people into pestilential slums, and it has driven hundreds of thousands of people from the land into the towns to compete with the town workers, with the result that wages have been depressed and unemployment has been increased."

In this country a recent attestation to the importance of this question is to be found in reports of the address of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, at the 177th commencement exercises June 2, 1931, his thesis being Henry George's great work—Progress and Poverty; and still more significant perhaps is the fact that the lecture is now being broadcast by the university itself, i. e., any number of copies may be had by addressing the secretary of the university.

It is becoming more and more obvious that the outcome of evolutionary processes as evidenced in Russia and elsewhere must be either Socialistic or truly democratic, and that to secure the latter, our institutions must be "made safe" through the just control of the sources of wealth, i. e., the land.

O. A. Torrrey.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pies That Are Pies

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial on blueberries in the issue of August 3 sets the thoughts of a gourmet to roaming and rummaging about a bit. Like so many others, I like to talk about the good things that Mother used to cook—for Mother was really a good cook—but when it comes to pies I must confess that those of friend wife are far superior to any that Mother ever made, and in fact far superior to those that most good cooks make, for she makes them with that flaky-crispy crust of which one just cannot get too much.

But Sir! Isn't there something radically wrong with your pie vocabulary when you substitute squash for that good old pumpkin pie with whipped cream like we had last Thanksgiving Day? And say! Did you ever go out to the woods to gather blackberries and have a blackberry pie like the blackberry pie my wife can make? Surely you cannot omit that from the "big four." And lemon pie—in a deep pie dish with the filling just thick enough and plenty tart. And the tartness of that lemon pie makes me think of apricot—not just canned apricots—but the dried ones that come from far-away Spain? Or rhubarb? Or elderberries with raisins?

Oh, your apple pie, and squash and custard and blueberry pies are all right—but not your "big four."

Please try again, Sir! and if you will be so kind, include in your list a good old German cheese pie—made with cottage cheese and stuff. But please have them all with that good flaky crust that my wife knows how to make.

Lake Worth, Fla. A. L. Guertner.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Wonder of the Day

IN AN unusual diplomatic document written in 1851, President Fillmore described to the Sultan of Muscat in flowery language the wonders of the United States, its variety of lands and emphasized the rapid transportation and communication of his day. Here is how Fillmore pictured this land in the papers recently taken from musty files at Washington:

"From the region of ice which bounds the United States on the north to the flowery land of the orange on the south, is a journey of 100 days, and from the eastern shores, which receive the first beams of the rising sun, to those on the west, where rest his setting rays, is 150 days' journey.

"By railroad or in steamboats the citizens of this immense country pass from one place to another with inconceivable rapidity. From the seat of government at Washington I send my commands in a few minutes by the lightning telegraph, to all parts of the United States; and they are obeyed."

Fillmore's description speaks for itself. The sultan must have been impressed—but no more than Fillmore would be impressed today with the "inconceivable rapidity" with which men not only cross this land but can fly to the lands ruled by the sultan (or his neighbors) in a matter of two days.—*Longview Daily News.*